The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLVII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1900.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 45

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES WIN THE DAY

Majorities on the Main Ticket Range From 131 to 739.

MR. TATE ALONE PULLS THROUGH

Republicans Elect Four Aldermen and Four Supervisors

A VERY LIGHT VOTE WAS POLLED

Over 2000 Less Ballots Cast Than Voters Registered — Republican Strongholds Fall Way Down—Next Council Will Stand Eight Democrats and Six Republicans—Notes on the Election.

City Treasurer—JOHN M. FREEMAN, Dem. 476 maj.

Justice of Peace—THOMAS GRAHAM, Dem. 331 maj.

Marshal—JACOB BAUMSTARK, Dem. 251 maj.

Assessor, 3 Years — JOHN LIEGLER Dem. 739 maj.

Assessor 2 Years—W. R. TATE, Rep. 100

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—John Korzelius, Dem., 163 majority.

Second Ward—Charles Tosteson, Rep., 28 majority.

Third Ward—Charles Epstein, Rep., 32 majority.

Fourth Ward—Charles Finch, Dem., 224 majority.

Fifth Ward—Frank Harper, Rep., 132 majority.

Sixth Ward—Frank Ticknor, Rep., 269 majority.

Seventh Ward — Joseph Wanaseck, Dem. 378 majority.

SUPERVISORS.

First Ward—Mathias Speich, Dem., 44 majority.

Second Ward—R. M. Boyd, Rep., no opposition.

Third Ward—Frank Marshall, Rep., 77 majority.

Fourth Ward—Edgar Jenks, dem. 214 majority.

Fifth Ward—Charles Mohr, Rep., 215 majority.

Sixth Ward—Peter Nelson, Rep., 195 majority.

Seventh Ward—Joseph Stelik, Dem., 58 majority.

NEXT COUNCIL.

First Ward—Reichert and Korzelius, Democrats.

Second Ward—Lawton and Tosteson, Republicans.

Third Ward—Zirbes, Dem.; Epstein, Rep.

Fourth Ward—Finch and Kral, Democrats.

Fifth Ward—Austin and Harper, Republicans.

Sixth Ward—Linck, Dem.; Ticknor, Republican.

Seventh Ward—Tiedeman and Wanasek, Democrats.

Eight Democrats and six Republicans.

ALDERMEN.

	Dem.	Rep.
First Ward—	Korzilius, 212	Hoyle, 139

Korzilius' majority, 103.

Second Ward—	Clancy,	Tosteson.
	199	227

Tosteson's majority, 28.

Third Ward—	Hartweg.	Epstein.
North Precinct	189	224
South Precinct	172	169
Total	361	393

Epstein's majority, 32.

Fourth Ward—	Finch.	Fellows.
East Precinct	150	104
West Precinct	282	104
Total	432	208

Finch's majority, 224.

Fifth Ward—	Wiedebach.	Harper.
North Precinct	188	155
South Precinct	93	231
East Precinct	184	211
Total	465	597

Harper's majority, 132.

Sixth Ward—	Jacobson.	Ticknor.
North Precinct	123	211
South Precinct	156	184
Central Precinct	118	231
Total	397	666

Ticknor's majority, 269.

Seventh Ward—	Wanasek.	Albright.
East Precinct	207	237
West Precinct	185	77
Total	392	314

Wanasek's majority, 78.

SUPERVISORS.

	Speich.	Barlow.
First Ward	206	162

Speich's majority, 44.

Second Ward—
Boyd, Rep., no opposition.

Third Ward—	Bernhard.	Marshal.
North Precinct	161	249
South Precinct	170	162
Total	331	411

Marshal's majority, 77.

Fourth Ward—	Jenks.	Easson.
East Precinct	174	117
West Precinct	269	112
Total	443	229

Jenk's majority, 214.

Fifth Ward—	Svenvig.	Mohr.
North Precinct	160	178
South Precinct	89	231
East Precinct	160	221
Total	418	633

Mohr's majority, 215.

Sixth Ward—	Olle	Nelson.
North Precinct	122	214
South Precinct	173	171
Central Precinct	118	223
Total	413	608

Nelson's majority, 195.

Seventh Ward—	Stehlik.	Sheriff.
East Precinct	196	239
West Precinct	177	76
Total	373	315

Stehlik's majority, 58.

You cannot always tell how an election will come out. The result of the municipal contest in Racine yesterday demonstrated that fact. It was a victory for the Democratic party so far as the city offices are concerned, but a victory for the Republicans in landing ward officers.

William R. Tate for assessor, short term, was the only Republican who pulled through on the city ticket, but the Republicans elected four out of seven aldermen and four out of seven supervisors. Majorities for the successful candidates range from 131 to 739, as the tabulated statements will show.

The election was a very quiet one, in fact more so than in many years. The Democrats were well organized and got out the full strength of the party. On the other hand the Republicans were indifferent and many of them openly stated that they did not care which way it went and did not even cast their ballots.

The total number of persons registered in the entire city was 7,206, while the vote cast was only 5,105, by far the lightest known to politicians for a long time at the spring election. This state of affairs weakened the Republican candidates at the ratio of almost 2 to 1 and could not possibly mean anything else but defeat.

While the apparent indifference of the people had a great deal to do with the defeat of Republicans there is more behind it. Factional fights have been apparent in the ranks of the party for three years back. It has been openly charged that rings exist and that unless Republicans who desire recognition at the hands of the party bowed to the dictates of a few who fix things beforehand they were turned down, and that if the candidate of this ring is turned down in convention and a clean candidate nominated, the disgruntled faction get out their knives and cut clean and deep.

Developments and figures of the past few years in both fall and spring politics will prove this conclusively. If the Republican party has any hopes of winning in the future, Republicans must unite, bury factional differences and quit splitting when it comes to a vote.

The ballots of yesterday in every ward in the city show that the Democratic party voted almost solidly for their candidates, while the Republicans appeared to vie with each other in splitting.

Review the figures of the result to-day. The Fourth ward rolled up a majority of 200 odd for the Democratic head of the ticket; the Seventh ward also came to the front with a majority for the victorious party.

On the other hand the Second ward, always the Republican stronghold, gave less than fifty majority for Mr. Hagman, while the Fifth ward, generally coming to the front with 200 Republican majority, gave less than ten yesterday. With such conditions existing the Republican party cannot hope to win even at the coming fall elections.

The fact that the Democrats won the day, so far as the city ticket is concerned, is no evidence that Racine is a Democratic city, for it is not, if the Republicans will drop differences and act harmoniously.

John Freeman, who defeated Mr. Hagman, is a clean and honorable young man, and will make the city a good official, and so will Mr. John Liegler, elected for assessor, and the balance of the successful candidates.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

In Union Grove the following ticket was elected without opposition:

For President—J. S. Blakey.

For Trustees—C. H. Thompson, C. L. Adams, H. C. Williams, R. W. Smith, Cambron Donald, J. P. Anderson.

For Clerk—E. W. Treat.

For Treasurer—A. A. Conner.

For Assessor—A. Giddings.

For Supervisor—O. L. Crabb.

For Justice of the Peace—W. G. Powles.

For Constable—Moses Margatroyd.

Votes for more fire hydrants....... 16

Votes against more fire hydrants.... 27

RAYMOND.

The Republican ticket met with no opposition and resulted as follows:

For Supervisors—John H. Kamper, chairman; William Henkel, Joseph Hay.

For Town Clerk—Benjamin West.

For Town Assessor—R. H. McPherson.

For Town Treasurer—Rasmus Larson.

For Justices of the Peace—J. C. Geisenhoner, Quincy Scott, Wm. L. Shumway.

For Constables—Elisha Lowell John Kime, Samuel Richards.

YORKVILLE.

The following men were elected in the town of Yorkville with slight opposition:

Chairman—John Birchell.

Supervisors — Abe Eilmore, Henry Fritchen.

Clerk—J. Moyle.

Assessor—D. McBeth.

Treasurer—J. P. Nelson.

Justices—W. E. Tucker, J. F. Moyle.

MT. PLEASANT.

The successful ticket received 82 votes, the Republican nominees having no opposition. J. E. Bartlett received two scratches and R. E. Roberts one:

For Chairman—H. J. Herzog.

For Supervisors—R. E. Roberts, L. S. Place.

Assessor—E. D. Davis.

Town Clerk—J. D. Jones.

Treasurer—John Bowers.

Justices of the Peace—J. E. Bartlett, Wm. Pierce.

Constables—T. J. Burns, Clarence Forlisk, George Tyler.

BOERS MAKE OBSTINATE STAND

Still Retain Control of Waterworks at Bushman's Kop--Captured Guns Still in Their Hands.

BUSHMAN'S KOP, April 2.—The Boers are still occupying the waterworks which the British shelled yesterday afternoon, the Boers replying.

LONDON, April 3.—Fuller news of the disaster to the British army in the neighborhood of San Nas post does not tend to improve matters from a British point of view, but with the dispatches so mystifying it is impossible to accurately portray the present situation or foretell the ultimate issue of Roberts' attempt to retrieve the defeat.

The War office received the following from Gen. Roberts: "Bloemfontein, April 2, 10:30 p. m., continuation of my telegram of March 31.—There has been considerable delay in getting accurate returns of the casualties, as the action took place twenty-two miles hence, the telegraph cables have been interrupted several times, cloudy weather has interfered with signaling, and although there have been no engagements since, the force is continually in touch with the enemy.

"There were many acts of conspicuous gallantry displayed during the day.

The "Q" battery remained in action under cross fire at 1,200 yards for some hours, the officers serving the guns, as the casualties reduced the detachments. The usual gallant attempts were made to bring in two guns the teams of which had been killed, but at each attempt the horses were shot.

"The Essex, Munster, Shropshire and Northumberland mounted infantry and Roberts horse covered the regiment of guns from their position to the crossing of the drift found by the cavalry two miles further south and withstood the determined attacks of the enemy who, in some cases advanced with a hundred yards. The 'Q' battery of the Royal Horse artillery was suddenly surrounded in a drift and the officers and men were all made prisoners without a shot being fired. But Maj. Taylor and a sergeant major succeeded in escaping in the confusion. Five guns were captured at the same time. Furher details will be given to-morrow."

Roberts' dispatch seems to finally dispose of the earlier report of the recovery of the guns, and the fact that the Boers remain in occupation of the waterworks is taken as an indication that they intend to make a stand sufficiently long to cover the withdrawal of the guns and wagons to a place of safety, although the absence of definite information regarding the movements of French's cavalry makes it difficult to estimate their chances of adding this crowning success to a blow already inflicted.

A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated yesterday, says Earl Rosslyn, who is acting as war correspondent of The Daily Mail in South Africa, and who left there April 1 on his way to Thaba N'Chu, has probably fallen into the hands of the Boers.

BOER REPORTS OF FIGHTING.

PRETORIA, Saturday, April 3.—There has been heavy fighting between Brandfort and Bloemfontein. The Wakkerstroom and Ermelo commandos attacked 7,000 British and drove them back with heavy losses. According to reports of the wounded who arrived here, fighting has occurred all along the line. The Federal troops held positions on the side and top of the mountain, while the British positions were on the opposite side of the hill. The British charged repeatedly but were repulsed.

The latest reports say the federals are more than holding their own, but the final result of the fighting is not known here. The Federal loss was nine killed and wounded. Reports from Brandtfort received later state that 2,000 Federals attacked 3,000 British successfully, but that 13,000 British reinforcements arrived and the Federals were compelled to retire after punishing the British severely. The Federal losses according to these reports was slight.

CONCERT.

Prof. Tease, assisted by Mr. J. G. Mitchell, of Somers, and a chorus of sixty voices, will give a concert in Bristol M. E. church, April 13, 1900. Admission 25 and 10 cents.

REACH THEIR JOURNEY'S END

Big Load of Threshers Roll in the Station at Kansas City

SIGHTS AND SCENES ALONG THE ROUTE

Picturesque Dutch Settlement and Its Happy Inhabitants—Signs of Spring on All Sides—A Little Romance Encountered.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 2.—It was exactly 3:05 o'clock this afternoon when "Old Abe" and his special train headed by two moguls beautifully decorated with the Stars and Stripes slowly steamed into its last destination. Grand avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Thousands of people lined the thoroughfares along the winding tracks and on the viaducts to see the great representation of Wisconsin product.

A few miles outside of the western city, the Kansas City Press club met the train and rode into the city, after which they invited those on board to be entertained by their hospitality. It was impossible for all the representatives to accept their kind invitation as business of importance necessitated their attention elsewhere. Although their courtesies and remembrances could not be enjoyed by all of the party, nevertheless they were very much appreciated. They were provided with the necessary notes and data and stated that their respective papers would occupy considerable space on the Racine exhibit in their next issue. They further said it was by far the best representation of any rolling stock that ever entered their city.

It was perhaps a good thing for the company that the special had reached the place of the consignee as all the advertising matter had been exhausted, having been carefully distributed through the country traveled.

GREETED BY IMMENSE CROWDS.

The same crowds, only perhaps in larger numbers, had met the train at every stopping place and the interest that was manifested was plainly demonstrated by the farmers, many of whom had driven as far as ten miles, through roads almost impassible, on account of the heavy rainfall recently through parts of Iowa and Missouri. They would flock around the train and things and wonder of the enormous amount of wealth the train represented. After they had listened very attentively to a little more "Teddy" rendered, now by what the party calls a "famous" band, and after they had given prolonged applause, they would gather around the private coach and wait anxiously for their portion of material given away. After they had been provided for, they would unhesitatingly talk and tell of the good points of the machinery. Many of them stated, in that honest and true style, characteristic to the farmer, that they had been around Case machines since early boyhood and were familiar with all the good points thereof. The expressions of many of the farmers were laughable indeed. Many interesting stories could be told of the experiences with those who follow that vocation, but for the want of space have to be omitted.

TRIP AN ENJOYABLE ONE.

The trip in all has been very interesting indeed, all along the line through ravines, down hills, through curves, crossing bridges, over rivers, through mining camps, Dutch colonies and tunnels the train has slowly steamed its way.

Thousands upon thousands of people have seen something they have not witnessed before and which many perhaps, will never see again. Many of those who have been deprived of the opportunity will hear through friends of the largest representation of any manufacturing concern that ever has entered the west, bound for the western distributing point, which looks after all of the gigantic business through the extreme western territory to the golden shores of the broad Pacific.

THE DUTCH COLONISTS.

The trip through the Dutch colony traveled is worth a little mention on the way they live and thrive. This settlement includes three small villages only inhabited by their own people, many of whom were born there, now live and probably will die at the same place without having seen another place or city during their entire existence. They are one large family living together. All stable their horses and stock together and everything is "together." They manufacture all their wearing apparel but are compelled to buy machinery.

When the band, attired in the stylish uniforms, played for a change, a little "1st Reg." they nearly went wild and thought it was the finest music they had ever heard. Many of them had never seen or heard a band before and when the aggregation piped up the regular number two, which is always cheerfully given at stops of that kind at the country towns, the old Hollander "mit his frou" joined hands and dancing was in order. The depot platform was monopolized as dance floor and the way the plaid skirts and the coat tails flew around was undescribable. This was the most unique happening of the entire trip.

When one of the colonists of the masculine sex falls in love with his adored one he is banished and sent away for one year. At the end of that time if the flame of love still burns as brightly she is his forever on his return.

SIGNS OF SPRING EVIDENT.

Ottumwa, Ia., and Chillicothe, Mo., were the two stopping points over night, after leaving Savannah, Ill. Ottumwa is a beautiful western city, with a population like that of Racine. A pleasant evening was passed there and all were fresh as daisies for the journey scheduled for Sunday.

Chillicothe is a city of about 12,000 inhabitants and is quite a place.

After leaving Ottumwa all traces of snow had disappeared and true signs of spring were to be seen. Farmers were plowing and many of them had commenced to plant the grain. Farther down the line, gorden flowers were budding and occasionally here and there the beautiful rose could be seen in bloom.

The trip has been a most successful one and has caused wide attention. The high railroad officials, Trainmaster F. B. Tucker and the G. F. & P. Agt. traveled with us for many miles, east of Ottumwa, Ia., clear through to Kansas City, providing the best accommodations and doing everything in their power to make the journey a pleasant and remunerative one. The best train crews employed by the company were always furnished and everything one could wish for was voluntarily and cheerfully given.

A LITTLE ROMANCE.

On the depot platform at Seymour, Ia., a peaceful and law-abiding little city of the prairie state, stood among the crowd assembled a beautiful and accomplished maiden of about 22 years. She was anxious to receive a button and have it pinned on her bosom by one whom she thought was Mr. Case's son. Now whom could have resisted her wishes. She no more than made her desire known, than the supposed Mr. Case had performed the pleasant task. A conversation ensued in which the two exchanged names and addresses

MR. E. J. GITTINGS MET.

E. J. Gittings, general agent at Kansas City, met the train at Marion, Ia., and journeyed with us all the way. Through a good portion of Illinois we had an impersonator with us from Chicago. He was what they call "all right" and between the band and a few on board we managed to please the farmers with a fairly good entertainment.

Ward C. Clemons.

CORBETT VERY WEAK

Unable to Stand and Obliged to Use Crutches at the Hospital.

Henry F. Corbett continues to linger at the St. Luke's hospital. That he is in a terribly weak condition cannot be disputed. He is unable to stand upon his feet, and cannot walk without the aid of crutches. It is the opinion of those who have seen him the past few days that he will never recover. He is gradually losing flesh, and there is no doubt but that his bronchial tubes are diseased, for he cannot speak above a whisper most of the time, and his asthma makes breathing difficult. What will become of the man is hard to tell. This morning a letter was received from his relatives in England in which they expressed pleasure because he had been declared innocent of the charge of assaulting Rev. and Mrs. Cheney. The letter also contained a small sum of money. It was Corbett's desire to return to his England home, but he does not believe he will ever be able to stand the trip.

A LITTLE MYSTERY.

Two Kenosha Farmers Find a Well Dressed Woman South of Town with Her Face Covered With Blood.

About 10:30 o'clock last night a well dressed woman was met at the south end of the Racine college grounds, on the lake shore road, by two farmers of Kenosha county, on their way home from this city. Her face was covered with blood and her clothing covered with mud. She asked the farmers to take her in town, and the request was complied with. She insisted on leaving the rig at the corner of Sixteenth and College avenue and hurried west. In answer to questions with reference to her condition she replied that she had been assaulted by her husband, and that she would make it warm for him to-day. As the police received no tip of any trouble and warrants have not been issued, the affair remains a mystery.

Lace waists in delicate lovely designs will be one of the prominent features of fashion among evening toilettes for the summer.

SENATOR DAVIS' AMENDMENT LOST

Senate Votes Down Free Trade With Porto Rico.

By Vote of 30 to 40—Senator Mason Warns Party Not to Pass Bill.

Constitution Must be Amended Before Tariff Duties Can be Placed on Islands' Products--Cooper Calls Up Legislation Affecting Our Insular Possessions.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—At 11 today the senate convened to begin its final day's discussion of the Porto Rican bill. Comparatively few people were in the galleries at the opening session, although the crowds increased rapidly afterwards.

After some minor business was transacted Mason (Ill.) addressed the senate His speech was not confined to the Porto Rican measure, and included in its scope all the problems attendant upon the control and government of our insular possessions.

He spoke in favor of the resolution of Wellington which offered independence to the Filipinos and against the bill proposed by Spooner (Wis.) conferring authority upon the president to govern the Philippines until congress should otherwise direct. Incidentally he opposed the tariff proposed to be placed on Porto Rican products. He opposed holding the Philippines because under law of nations we have no title and never can have complete title except by conquest of the Philippines"

Adverting to Porto Rico he maintained that when the treaty of Paris was ratified the island became part of the U. S. and it had no more right to put a duty on her products than it had to put a tariff duty on products passing between New York and Washington.

"Unless you can get the supreme court to stultify and reverse itself," said Mason, "there is but one way to levy the tariff upon the people of the United States and prevent their trading with the rest of the United States. You must amend the constitution to it. You must strike out that clause of the constitution which says all duties must be uniform. I beg you count the cost of such an amendment."

At the conclusion of Mason's speech, Culberson (Tex.) addressed the senate in opposition to the pending bill. It was his first speech in the senate and he was given an attentive hearing, particularly by his Democratic colleagues. He declared that the pending measure, so far at least as the tariff provision was concerned, was indefensible on moral, economic and constitutional grounds."

BREWER OBJECTS TO COOPER'S REQUEST.

When the house met Cooper (Wis.), chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, asked the unanimous consent for consideration of the bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to designate government depositories in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. Brewer (Ala.) objected.

The bill was passed to allow men who were serving during the Spanish war or the Philippine insurrection, in the army, navy or marine corps, who enter lands under the homestead act, to deduct the time of such service from the period required to perfect the title.

Under a special order made some time ago the house then went into committee of the whole to consider the Hawaiian civil government bill.

Knox (Mass.), chairman of the Committee on Territories, was was in charge of the measure, made the opposing speech in support.

After a number of committee amendments had been agreed to without debate Senator Davis offered his amendment to make Porto Rico an internal revenue district and granting free trade to the island. Motion was lost by a vote of 30 to 40.

CZAR PREPARING FOR WAR

Mobilization of Troops Goes Steadily on and Officers Are Denied Leave of Absence.

BERLIN, April 3.—Koelnische Zeitung, a semi-official organ, publishes alarming reports regarding the busy war preparations which Russia is making on land and sea. The Zeitung announces that the czar will go to Moscow tomorrow to be present at the military counsel. All the dispatches relating to mobilization of troops is certainly censured before they are given to the press. Officers who have applied for leave of absence have been informed that all such requests will be denied for the present.

THE QUEEN AT KINGSTON.

The Royal Yacht Drops Anchor But Rain Prevents Party's Landing.

LONDON, April 3.—Queen Victoria, who left Windsor Castle at 9:30 last evening en route for Ireland, arrived at Holyhead at 9:10 today.

DUBLIN, April 3.—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert with Queen Victoria aboard arrived at Kingstown at 2 this afternoon three and one-half hours ahead of the scheduled time and were greeted with a royal salute from the channels squadron. Rain was falling all morning. The royal yacht lay off Kingstown, no one disembarking from her and no one will leave the vessel until tomorrow. Only a handful of persons saw the arrival of her majesty.

To the Farmers.

Before purchasing your implements for spring and summer, call and see E. M. Minton, Union Grove. I have the J. I. Case corn planters, plows and other machinery; also Milwaukee binders and mowers, Standard mowers, Buckeye seeders and a full line of farm implements. Don't pay three profits to parties coming to your place as you will if you purchase of them. But come here, see the goods, and purchase at the lowest prices.

DATA ON CANAL ROUTES.

Commission After Three Month's Work in Central America Arrive Home.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Canal Commissioners Rear Admiral Walker, Samuel Pasco, Colonel Ernst and Emery H. Johnson, are passengers on the Atlas line steamer Alleghany, which arrived today from Central America.

Walker said: "We completed our portion of the work of investigating the possibilities of both the Panama and Nicaraguan routes. We spent three months in the bush and collected a great mass of data which will be put into shape for our report to be handed in to the president next December. Nothing can be said on the subject that would give the public any clear idea until this data can be arranged and put into shape."

CANAL PROMOTERS INCORPORATE.

TRENTON, N. J., April 3.—The Inter Oceanic Canal company was incorporated here today with an authorized capital of $100,000,000.

The company is authorized to construct, own and operate a maritime canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the territory or any other territory in Central or South America. The post office addresses of the incorporators are given as Jersey City.

FERRIS WHEEL NO MORE.

Demolition of Famous World's Fair Attractions Begun on Court's Order.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 3.—The demolition of the Ferris wheel, which was moved to its present north side site shortly after the close of the World's fair, and which for some time was a losing investment, was begun to-day on order of Judge Stein. Some time ago there was talk of an organization to take the wheel to the Paris exposition, but it was thought too little time was now lef to effect such an undertaking, and the probabilities are the big World's fair attraction will end in the scrap pile. The rule for the demolition was entered in a suit for foreclosure of first mortgage bonds held by the Illinois Trust & Savings bank

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1900.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page paper, containing interesting correspondence from county towns and the news of the adjacent county and county seat up to the morning of publication, Thursday of each week.

The Weekly Journal contains every week telegraphic reports of important national and state matters, and the market reports, revised by good authorities.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are from the best authors. Its correspondence are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and local gossip free from offensive personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news, in a readable form. The Weekly Journal is a family paper and will continue in its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike, and subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

Should any publication continue sending to any subscriber to whom it may have been ordered sent as a premium by us after the expiration of the one year agreed to by us, we request every such subscriber to at once refuse to take such publication out of his postoffice, instructing the postmaster to that effect. The Journal will in no event become responsible for the same after the year for which it has been duly paid.

The premium list is as follows:

The Weekly Journal and Conklins vest pocket argument settler, leather binding, one year for $1.20.

The Weekly Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year with "Panorama of our New Possessions." for $1.50.

The Weekly Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year for $1.40.

The Weekly Journal and Conkeys monthly one year for $1.25.

The Weekly Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year and the new Home Illustrated Atlas of the World with maps in colors, 160 pages, for $1.60.

The Weekly Journal and Prof. Gleason's Horse Book, $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and New York Weekly Tribune one year for $1.20.

The Weekly Journal and New York Weekly Tribune six months, if received by May 1st, for 65c.

The Weekly Journal and New York Semi-Weekly Tribune six months if received by May 1st for 90c.

The Weekly Journal and New York Tri-Weekly Tribune one year for $1.75.

The Weekly Journal and the Farm and Home one year for $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and Farm and Home one year, and Webster Pocket Dictionary & Pocket Atlas of the World, $1.35.

The Weekly Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.25. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean with the Weekly Journal both one year for $1.30.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of paying for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the proviso that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper.

Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

Fire escapes are being placed on the Blake & Elliott block on Main street.

Saturday evening the recently elected officers of the B. P. O. Elks were installed.

Work on the new addition to the Racine golf club house will be commenced tomorrow.

In another column of The Journal will be found the calendar for the April term of the Circuit court.

"Kid" O'Brien has been matched to meet Alec Burke of Milwaukee on April 16. It will be a six-round go.

At the caucuses held in the town of Mt. Pleasant Saturday Henry Herzog was nominated for chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Conrad Heichen has sold to John W. Owen thirty-four acres of land located on the Rapids road, west of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, for $10,000.

John Liegler, guardian of the infants of Anton Ruzeka, has made a contract for the sale of their property in the Seventh ward to Conrad Heichen for $1,400.

It would require several columns of space in The Journal to enumerate the many April fool tricks played on the people of Racine yesterday by the average small boy.

W. B. Jones of No. 800 Center street solicited the aid of the police in recovering a team of horses. He loaned the horses to Frank Blodgett to go to work at the Case T. M. Co. factory. Nothing has been seen of the team or Blodgett since.

Charles Bassinger, the liveryman, is suffering from a very lame leg. He was working around a horse in the stables on Fourth street, when the animal kicked him. It was his cripled leg that was injured and it leaves him in pretty bad shape.

A young man was about the business sections of the city last night selling large numbers of postage stamps. The police were notified and made an effort to capture the gentlemen, but failed. Where he got such large numbers of stamps is a mystery.

Dr. May Reid, who reported some time ago that robbers had chloroformed her and robbed her of her diamonds at Milwaukee, has received a bracelet and several rings with the settings removed, the articles being sent to Detective Wallerman by mail. Dr. Reid says that the rings were hers.

Work on the new plant of the Racine Gaslight company, at the east end of Second street is being pushed as rapidly as possible. Edward Gillen, the contractor, has a large force of men at work day and night, the work at night being executed under powerful electric lights, erected especially for the occasion.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows organized a lodge at Union Grove with a membership of thirty. Richard Hoe of Milwaukee, grand secretary of the order, and District Deputy Wyatt of Racine were present to do the installation work. Dr. H. S. Lester has been elected noble grand and Luther Adams secretary of the local organization.

George Tomlinson, who was recently stricken with paralysis, today reached the 76th year of his life and many friends called upon and congratulated him. He is slowly recovering from his misfortune and everybody will hope to soon see him upon our streets again. George has as many friends as any inhabitant of Racine and they miss him from the usual resorts of the town.

The following official changes on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company went into effect yesterday: Mr. F. R. Pechin, assistant superintendent, is transferred with headquarters at Chicago, instead of Milwaukee; Mr. W. B. Causey is appointed assistant superintendent, with headquarters at Milwaukee; Mr. E. E. Smith is appointed train master, with headquarters at Fortieth street, Chicago.

The incessant tooting of the whistle at the M. M. Sesor Trunk factory, between 7 and 8 o'clock Saturday evening, aroused the people in the central part of the city, who knew there was a fire. A general alarm of fire was sent in and the department responded. The fire was found between the ceiling on the fourth floor of the factory and had caught from the pipe of the whistle. It had got a pretty good start, but the firemen easily got control. The damage was nominal.

Social and Personal.

Mrs. F. J. Miller departed for Beloit, Wis., for a two weeks' visit.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wallis have returned from a several weeks' visit in California.

Mrs. William Pugh and little son, of Lake Forest, who have been the guests of Mrs. Ellis Hughes, on College avenue, returned to their home yesterday.

Mrs. W. P. Packard of No. 1400 West Sixth street, was called today to Rock Island, Ill., by a telegram, announcing the probable fatal illness of her father, James Barry.

The announcement that James Milliken, editor of The Racine News, had recently been married, proves to have been true. Mr. Milliken was united in marriage to Miss Annie Smith of Wausau, Wis., last October at Milwaukee, Wis. They will reside in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Milliken will have the best wishes of a large circle of friends.

William K. Buffham will leave about the middle of the present month for Mankato, Minn., where he will locate, and open a paint and oil store. Mr. Buffham is one of Racine's most popular and leading young business men and the people of Mankato are to be congratulated upon securing the acquisition of so valuable a young man in their midst.

Last week Thomas Lee, Sr., of Western Union Junction reached the 76th year of his age. Mr. Lee has more friends and is better thought of than any other man in the town of Mt. Pleasant. His friends joined together, called at his home in a body and presented him with an elegant gold headed cane. It is needless to say that Mr. Lee was completely overcome by the kindness of his neighbors and will never forget the occasion.

OBITUARY.

Palzkill.

Mathias Palzkill died at 7:10 o'clock this morning at his home, No. 1444 Villa street, aged 72 years. Deceased was born in Germany and came to America in 1858. For over forty years he had been a resident of Racine, and twenty-three years of this time an employee of the J. I. Case T. M. Co. He was a man honored and respected by his fellowmen and the announcement of his death will be received with regret. He was a member of St. Joseph's society, No. 1, and of the Case T. M. Co. Benevolent association. A wife and seven children, one son and six daughters, and two sisters survive him. The funeral will take place Thursday morning at 8:30 o'clock from Holy Name church.

Hood's Pills

Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They

Rouse the Liver

Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"OUR" CHAUNCEY ON PORTO RICO

Mr. Depew Defends the Proposed Tariff of 15 Per Cent.

DEMOCRATS OPPOSE BILL FOR TACTICAL ADVANTAGE

High Standard of United States Citizenship and Wages Must Not be Menaced by Alien Races — Preferential Tariffs Advocated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—The senate convened to-day at 11 o'clock that the debate on the Porto Rican bill night be extended. The public galleries were all crowded.

Senator Vest (Mo.), rising to a question of privilege, said that upon his return to the city after an absence on account of illness he found on a vote to strike out a provision in the Porto Rican bill for a duty of 15 per cent. of the Dingley duties, he was noted as absent and not paired. He had not explained that he had a general pair, which he thought was sufficient. Had he been present he would have voted to strike out the duty on Porto Rican products.

Senator Bate (Tenn.), after the Porto Rican bill had been laid formally before the senate, delivered an announced speech in opposition to the pending measure.

Senator Cullom (Ill.) followed with an argument in favor of the bill. Senator Depew, (N. Y.) then spoke as follows:

Senator Depew said in part:

"What is all this contention about? What is the apple of discord which is lashing some friends to fury? The president proposed free trade and this bill gives free trade in all the necessaries of life, in all implements and manufactures required for the resuscitation, development and working of industries, and a tariff, amounting, on the average, to 6 per cent. upon their market value on luxuries.

"This tariff comes off by operation of law in two years, and as much sooner as the people of the island, through their own legislature, decide to abolish it, because they can raise the revenues necessary for the support of their government, their roads and their schools, and for their general welfare by direct taxation.

"The opposition to this bill is the result of the usual tactical operations for advantageous positions in a presidential year. The Calhoun theory of the constitution and the century-old fight of free trade to destroy protection laws made a united and desperate charge upon the policy and provisions of this measure. The Democratic position in regard to our island territories is clearly defined. They will claim that the moment any territory becomes the property of the United States, by conquest, purchase, cession or discovery, it is under our constitution and laws; that its people and products have the same rights and are entitled to the same freedom of movement all over the United States as the people and products of any state in the Union; that statehood must speedily come and cannot be denied; that this would break down every protective barrier against pauper labor and admit free into our ports the things produced by people working in our tropical possessions for a few cents a day, and would degrade our citizenship; and, therefore, if they get in power they will at once abandon these islands.

"The Republican party stands upon the action of Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Pierce and Seward, that congress has the power to govern these acquisitions subject only to the prohibitions of the constitution.

"I recall for the consideration and admonition of my Democratic friends that story of Gen. Jackson's governorship of Florida, to which he was appointed by President Monroe, under the act of congress of March 3, 1821, providing 'that all military, civil and judicial powers shall be vested in such manner as the president of the United States shall direct.' He claimed and exercised the executive legislative and judicial functions of government under this commission and was sustained in them all. As legislature he enacted laws which brought him, as governor, in conflict with the ex-governor under Spain. As governor he promptly arrested and imprisoned that ex-official, and as judge proceeded to punish for contempt the Federal district judge who had issued a writ of habeas corpus for the Spaniard's release. It was after all this that he became and has since continued to be claimed, as leader, counselor and inspiration for the Democratic party.

"Under this power we can and will provide both for the development of our new possessions and the protection of industries and employment within the United States. As time and experience demonstrate the necessity for new laws and changes of existing laws, they will be enacted, but always with intent to maintain the high standard of American citizenship and the scale of American wages. Preferential tariffs will promote trade between the United States and all of these islands.

"Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, Tutuila and the Philippines are to be held and governed by the United States with an imperative duty on our part to their inhabitants for their civilization, the encouragement of enterprises which will utilize their resources, and for their constantly increasing participation in their local and general governments, and also for their and our commercial progress and growth. I do not believe that we will incorporate the alien races and civilized, semi-civilized, barbarous and savage peoples of these islands into our body politic as states of our Union.

"Order, law, justice and liberty will stimulate and develop our new possessions. Their inhabitants will grow with responsibilities of governing themselves constantly increasing with their intelligence into conditions of prosperity and happiness beyond their wildest dreams of the results of that self-government they now so vaguely understand, while the United States, in the increasing demand for the surplus of our farms and factories in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, and in the tremendous advantages of position from Manila for reaching the limitless markets of the Orient can view without much apprehension and with hopeful pride the inevitable expansion of our population and productions."

SICK ALL OVER

Diseased kidneys contaminate the whole body. They throw out hundreds of roots, in the stomach, in the liver, the lungs—everywhere. They are the cause of nine-tenths of human sickness. Strengthen them, and you strengthen the whole body. KID-NE-OIDS will do this. It cures pain in the back, frequent and painful urine, and makes weak kidneys strong. It prevents Bright's Disease, purifies and enriches the blood. MORROW'S

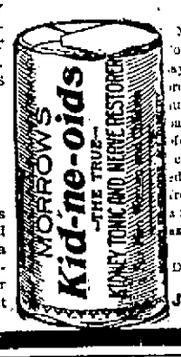
KID-NE-OIDS

are particularly good for "female troubles," because female troubles are often nothing more or less than weak kidneys. Try a box and see for yourself. Little yellow tablets—no pills or liquid. 50c. at the druggists'. Enough for about two week's treatment.

Morrow's Liverlax Cures Costiveness, Biliousness, Headache and Constipation—25c.

TRY THIS.

Healthy urine is clear, and does not stain. Put some in a glass and let it stand 24 hours. If there is a sediment at the bottom, get Kid-ne-oids at once. It means your kidneys are affected. Free booklet for the asking.



Mr. C. B. Conrad, Wholesale Dealer in Leaf Tobacco, 36 S. Main street, Janesville, Wis., says:—"For some time past as a result of disordered kidneys and uric acid poisoning, I suffered from pain across the small of my back, rheumatism and spells of nervousness. Morrow's Kid-ne-oids soon conquered the backache and rheumatism, quieted and strengthened my nerves and my advice to those suffering from kidney complaint is to give Kid-ne-oids a fair trial and they will be completely cured as I have been."

At all drug stores and Bradwell-Thiesen Drug Co's.

PREPARED BY JOHN MORROW & CO., CHEMISTS. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

CIRCUIT COURT

Calendar for the April Term Commencing Monday, April 9, 1900--Many Cases.

Below are the list of cases to be tried at the April term of circuit court, commencing April 9, 1900:

Issues of fact for jury:

William C. Smith vs. Chicago & North Western Ry. Company, a foreign corporation.

Thomas Borhaw, an Infant, by A. P. Dutton, his guardian, ad Litem, vs. L. B. Baker Mfg. Co., a corporation.

Fred Watson vs. the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co., et al.

John W. Owens and C. L. Lukes vs. Mina Monty and William Haurahan, Garnishee.

Knute Sorenson vs. City of Racine.

Kate Brinkman vs. The Mil. Elec. Ry. & Lt. Co., and the Mil. Lt. Heat & Traction Co.

Adam Dehsoy vs. The Mil. Elect. Ry. & Lt. Co.

Frank Tishack, administrator of the Estate of Lottie Tishacck, deceased, vs. The Mil. Elec. Ry. & Lt. Co.

John P. Olle vs. The Mil. Elec. Lt. & Ry Co.

James Milliken vs. The Mil. Elec Lt. & Ry. Co.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Andrew A. Opdale.

John Schafer vs. Charles Eggert.

Jerusha L. Barnes vs. Edward L. Baker.

Ida Rowan vs. John Schaffer.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

State of Wisconsin vs. Patrick Nevin.

State of Wisconsin vs. Peter C. Slot.

State of Wisconsin vs. Christian Z. Slot.

ISSUES OF FACT FOR COURT.

O. E. Ahrens as clerk, vs. Calvin H. Peck, et al.

George F. H. Barber, guardian, etc., vs. Lorenzo C. Ward, et al.

Charles W. Lamberton vs. Catherine R. Lamberton.

Badger Elec. Co. vs. George Mazurine.

Johannes H. Johnson vs. William D. Drought et al.

Emil C. Teetonius vs. John M. Scott.

Peter J. Meyers vs. Elizabeth Albano et al.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. vs. City of Racine, et al.

Kelly, Maus & Co., a corporation, vs. Belle City Malleable Iron company.

Albert N. Gibbs, et al vs. James R. Gibbs.

ISSUES OF FACT FOR COURT.

O. E. Ahrens ,clerk, vs H. G. Herzog, et al.

Mary Siller vs. Mary Penas, et al.

Cassie Lamberton, as executrix vs. Hale Roberts.

DON'T LEAVE THE CITY.

Plenty of Proof Right Here in Racine.

Claim is one thing, proof another.

Columbus claimed the world was round.

Did people believe it? Not until he proved it.

Unproved claims have made the people skeptics.

Every claim made for the "Little Conqueror" is proven.

Proven in Racine by local experience.

Here is one case from the many we have:

Mr. George Landon, of 1205 Douglas avenue, harness maker, employed at Lobdell's shop on Fourth street, says: "My kidneys had been out of order for a long time, causing my back to ache and making it hard for me to stand or sit in one position very long at a time or to stoop. The kidney secretions were irregular, discolored and contained a sediment. A day or two after getting Doan's Kidney Pills at the Bradwell-Thiesen Drug company and beginning the treatment I began to improve and from that time on I steadily grew better. On completing the treatment my back felt stronger than it had been for months and the kidney secretions were clear and more natural in their action."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, "Doan's," and take no substitute.

ENORMOUS DEATH RATE IN MANILA

Smallpox and Leprosy Rage Unchecked in Luzon's Metropolis.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IS NOW ON THE DECREASE

Deadly Antipathy Between Filipinos and Chinese — Methods of Disinfecting and Work of Health Department in Checking Spread of Disease.

MANILA, March 6.—(Correspondence, Associated Press.)—The census of Manila just completed by the health department gives the city an unpleasantly high rank among the unhealthful cities of the world. It establishes the death rate at something over forty per thousand of population at a conservative estimate. The former estimates had always given Manila 300,000 population. This census was a careful count of the natives and the Chinese living in buildings and boats in the police districts of Manila and it gave a total of 190,714 of whom 30,000 are Chinamen. There are to be added the inhabitants of several villages within the city limits, Americans and Europeans and 1,400 priests in the monasteries. From reliable information officials estimate their number at between fifty to sixty thousand.

The deaths in Manila officially reported during the six months from July 14 to December 31, last year were 6,203. Of these 2,941 were children. The principal causes of death were: Beri-beri, 570; tuberculosis, 385; bronchitis, 314; dysentery, 229; fevers, 287, while stomach troubles ranked high. Manila now has three diseases epidemic which would throw the average community into a panic; the bubonic plague, Beri-beri and small pox. Beri-beri results from a diet of fish and rice so that the whites do not fear it.

Small pox and leprosy the Philippines always have, and the people look upon them as a matter of course, avoiding any direct contact, but hardly giving a second thought to their presence in a neighborhood. Smallpox flourishes in some parts of Luzon constantly. Half of the natives in the country districts are pitted with it and mothers try to get their children infected with it under the belief that it is less dangerous to the young. Towns along the northern coast and on the railroad between Manila and Dagupin are full of smallpox now. General Bell's famous volunteer regiment, the Thirty-sixth, regiment is suffering from the epidemic. Lieutenants Toncray and Wing, both of whom are Tennesseans, the former holding command as Captain in the Tennessee volunteers and several soldiers have died and there are other cases in the regiment.

Easy-going natives and Spaniards have paid so little attention to leprosy that the Philippines never have been noted for that disease, but there are more than a hundred lepers in the Manila hospital.

The bubonic plague is a visitor to which the disease lends terror. Two months ago the first case was discovered in Manila. Since that time there has been 200 cases, according to the estimates of health officers, and at least 80 per cent of them have resulted. Yet there has been no panic or have families fled from the city, nor has the usual routine life in the city been disturbed. The repressive measures of health officers have been comparatively simple, but have proven remarkably effective considering the conditions they had to fight. Their aim has been to make the city clean and keep it clean. This is the last thing the masses of Filipinos and Chinamen propose to do unless driven to it. "They don't understand it, they consider it only a form of persecution," explained Surgeon-Major Ira C. Brown, when asked if the natives were disposed to co-operate in this work. The Filipinos are one of the most scrupulous people in the world about their personal cleanliness. Their knowledge of sanitation, however, was gained entirely from the Spaniards and is defective.

The lower classes of Chinese are worse from the fact that two-thirds of the plague cases have been among them, although they number a small minority of the population, testifies. The white people have escaped altogether. Manila is practically without sewerage and because of its low level, the cost of a system would be almost prohibitive. As an off-set is the character of the vipi huts, indicated by most natives, which stand on posts above ground, are free from rates and are well ventilated. The plague is supposed to have begun in Cavite. It first appeared in Manila in the walled city only a stone's throw from the palace, where the army headquarters are, and three persons were dead before the nature of their disease was suspected. Most of the later cases have been in the same section of the walled city of in the Chinese quarter near the water front. Immediately Surgeon-Major Edie, health officer, organized a force of inspectors to enforce the rigid sanitary measures on everybody and the plague work was put in charge of Major Brown. It was necessary to have men who could speak the language of the people, and explain to them what the inspection meant and direct them how to keep their premises clean, so the Filipinos had to be enlisted. The race question created complications immediately. Between the Filipinos and Chinamen there exists an inveterate hatred. The Filipino inspectors delighted in the chance to secure grudges against their traditional enemies. They proceeded to file a batch of warrants for maintaining nuisances at the police headquarters and most of them were against Chinamen who proved on investigation to be the most prominent and least offending of their race. Help came from an unexpected quarter from the rich Chinese merchants under the leadership of Palanka, former consul-general and chief magnate among them who offered to purchase thirty inspectors to work among their countrymen and keep the Chinese reasonably clean.

There are now 100 inspectors at work in Manila, thirty of them Chinamen and the others Filipinos.

OLD SETTLERS' PICNIC

President Dutton is Getting Things Ready for the Important Affair in This City.

To the People:

I hope you have not forgotten that the annual meeting is to take place at Racine on June 21, and that the largest gathering ever known in Racine county will be the result.

Am now arranging all matters, bands, singing, special trains, baseball games, bicycle races and other entertainments.

Now, by the first of May I must know who are to feed the people on the grounds; must and will know in due time. We must have at least one soda fountain on the grounds, charged for a rousing day.

If people come to the front and take stands on the ground in due time no exclusive right shall be granted to anyone. If not in due time, then shall pursue a different course.

The people must and shall have ample refreshments at reasonable rates.

Shall from time to time inform the people just what can be expected by them.

Our shops and stores will be shut down on that day, and the schools are to be closed.

Sabbath school picnics will be given on that occasion, so as to let the young people witness the greatest day that the people of the county and state have ever seen in the city of Racine.

The Rawson band will be an escort band; it will commence at 8 o'clock a. m. to wake up the people of the city, and at 9 a. m. it will go in an open car to Kenosha to escort the people from that city and to sound the keynote along the route, so that the farmers are notified that it is time to hitch up and load their families for the event.

Am now getting notices from all over the state and from other states that intend to be with us.

The pioneers of Milwaukee and Chicago will be here in great numbers.

The grove and grounds are so extensive that three speakers' stands will be provided.

While speeches are being made in one part of the grove bands will be playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me," "Marching Through Georgia," etc., and the quartette will be charming the little birds, as well as the people. All that will be lacking will be the presence of Barnum to see the great show.

Please do not think that I am overstating what I expect on that day. If well and we have a fine day, then I shall be happy and will do my best to make all happy that are with us.

Racine people demand that the town shall be painted red on that day.

A. P. Dutton, President.

Ohio State Journal: It makes but little difference what nations are engaged in war so long as Uncle Sam gets the contract to furnish the coal for the fighting fleet.

WAS IT ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE

Mangled Remains of Frederick Selsus Found on Railway Tracks.

STRUCK BY THE 7:57 PASSENGER TRAIN

Portions of the Body Found for a Distance of Several Blocks—Had Lost His Wife and Property—Threatened to End His Life.

Frederick Selsus, a well-known German of this city, 47 years of age, was run down and literally cut to pieces Saturday evening by the 7:57 south-bound passenger train on the Chicago & Northwestern railway.

The first intimation that a person had been killed was made known when Mr. Conrad, gatekeeper at the Rapids road crossing, left his post of duty for home and discovered portions of a human being on the tracks between Albert and other streets south.

Mr. Conrad reported at the offices of the railway company and the police office was called by telephone and later Coroner Stripple was notified and hurried to the scene of the accident.

It was learned that the man was struck at the Albert street crossing and portions of his body were found at intervals along the track as far south as the freight house below State street. Undertaker Augustine took charge of the remains, and it was necessary to pick up portions in a scoop shovel, and as late as Sunday morning one of the feet of the man was brought to the police office.

For a long time it was not known who the man was, but he was identified as Frederick Selsus, and the question then arose as to whether he had been accidentally struck by the train or had committed suicide.

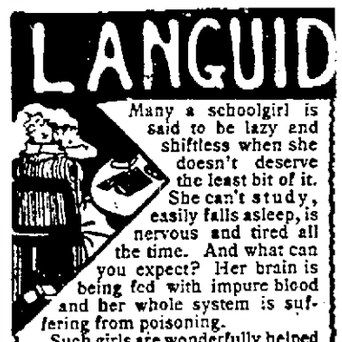
Selsus had resided in Racine for many years and purchased a home at No. 1116 Kewaunee street. His wife died and some time ago he lost his property. Out of it he realized $150 and received the last $15 on Friday.

Since losing his property he slept in a barn and was downhearted and melancholy, and often threatened to end his life, and in consequence was told that he must leave the barn and did so.

He was last seen alive about 7 o'clock Saturday night, at a sample room on the west side. The supposition is that he was either crossing the tracks at Albert street and was struck or threw himself in front of the train. No one saw him in the vicinity before the accident.

On his person was found $2.45 and considerable change was found along the tracks. One son and a daughter survive him.

LANGUID



Many a schoolgirl is said to be lazy and shiftless when she doesn't deserve the least bit of it. She can't study, easily falls asleep, is nervous and tired all the time. And what can you expect? Her brain is being fed with impure blood and her whole system is suffering from poisoning.

Such girls are wonderfully helped and greatly changed by taking

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Hundreds of thousands of schoolgirls have taken it during the past 50 years. You can afford to trust a Sarsaparilla that has been tested for half a century.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"I consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla by far the very best blood-purifying medicine in the world. It regulates and tones me up the best of any medicine I can take." L. J. Parsons, Jan. 20, 1899. Sidney, N. Y.

Write the Doctor—If you have any complaint whatever, write us all about it. You will receive the best medical advice free. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

PROCTOR ARGUES FOR FREE TRADE WITH PORTO RICO

Our First Legislation for New Possessions Most Vital.

GOOD FAITH OF AMERICA MUST NOT BE QUESTIONED

Places Question Higher Than Party or Policy—Senators Spooner and Depew to Speak on Porto Rican Bill Next Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—Notice was given in the senate to-day by Depew (N. Y.) and Spooner (Wis.) that they will address the senate next Monday on the Porto Rican bill. After the passage of a number of minor bills consideration of the Porto Rican bill was resumed. Proctor (Vt.) addressed the senate in favor of free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

In opening his speech Senator Proctor expressed his approval of the civil government feature of the pending bill and his regret on account of the tariff provision that he could not vote for it. He reviewed briefly the history of the proposed Porto Rican tariff, quoting the president in his annual message and the secretary of war in his annual report, in favoring free trade between the island of Porto Rico and the United States. Then he referred to the sudden change that somehow had been wrought and said: "Is it strange that some of us in the lack of an official statement or apparent reason for this sudden shift should be slow to give up a line of action which we believe to be the only honest and consistent court?

"It is charged—I do not know with what truth, if any—that this change was demanded and brought about by the sugar and tobacco interests, and also it is stated by organized labor. I, however, failed to see that the representatives of this latter interest appeared before the committee.

"It is practically admitted that free trade with Porto Rico does not harm these interests materially, but they claim it creates a precedent that may harm them if adopted in reference to the Philippines and Cuba. It will be time to cross those rivers when we come to them, and, in my opinion, the crossing will not be difficult when the proper time comes for action."

Senator Proctor then quoted a long letter written him by former Senator George Edmunds, who dealt with some of the constitutional phases of the pending question.

After a discussion of the bill from a constitutional point of view Senator Proctor concluded by saying:

"The constitution may or may not follow the flag, but the good faith of the American people must stand unquestioned wherever the Stars and Stripes are seen. There is no way to successfully govern or deal with people who are in our power or are inferior to us in advantages and opportunity except to be strictly just and to keep perfect good faith with them. The plea of harmony in the party appeals to me strongly. But this is a question higher than party or policy: it is a question of principle, and it is better that even a small minority of the party should be right than we should all be wrong.

"It is of vital consequence that this, our first important step in the legislation for our new possessions, should be such as to commend itself to the judgment and conscience of the American people."

At the conclusion of Senator Proctor's speech Senator Pettus (Ala.) addressed the senate on some of the constitutional phases presented by the bill.

LOUD BILL AMENDED.

To-day was set aside in the house for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on War Claims. Some preliminary routine business was transacted, among which was the passage of a bill to create Green Bay, Wis., a subport of entry. The house then went into committee of the whole.

The "Loud bill" relating to second class mail matter was agreed to in amended form by the house Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to-day. This bill was recently recommitted by the house to the committee because of certain objections raised. The amended bill eliminated points of objection, particularly that referring to the country newspapers.

NOT THE CUSTOM HERE.

St. Louis Republic: If Secretary Hay were in charge of an English department his resignation would have come promptly upon the change of his Nicaragua canal treaty by the senate foreign relations committee. That is etiquette in England. When a cabinet officer ceases to represent the sentiment and the spirit of the country he makes his farewell bow quickly and steps out. Here a cabinet officer holds his place until expelled by the man who has appointed him.

"Difficulties give way to diligence," and disease germs and blood humors disappear when Hood's Sarsaparilla is faithfully taken.

For Over Fifty Years,

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

A MONSTER OF BARBARITY.

An Old World Tyrant of Unspeakable Memory, Departs for Good.

London Times: Abdullahi was thirty-five years old when he joined the Madhi. He was an active, powerfully built man, though in less than fifteen years' time he had lost his agility, and already in his forty-ninth year showed signs of age. When the Madhi sickened with typhus fever Abdullahi stayed by his bedside through day and night, and, with Osman Wad Ahmed and others, was present at his death. In his last moments the Madhi announced to those around him that Abdullahi was appointed by the prophet as the Madhi's successor. One of his first acts, after disposing of the threatening rivals, was to send four messengers to Cairo with letters addressed to the Queen, the Sultan of Turkey and the Khedive, in which he summoned them to submit to his rule and adopt Mahdism. Due note was taken of the insolent demand, but no answer was returned, and the Khalifa is described as having been greatly offended. Soon afterward he dispatched Alderrahman en Nejumi to take command in an attack upon Sennar, and in August, 1885, the garrison surrendered to him.

ATROCITIES AT SENNAR.

The fall of the town was the signal for a series of brutal atrocities, and a number of the inhabitants, inclusive of all the more presentable young women and the daughters of the former government officials, were sent to the Khalifa, who kept some of the women for himself and distributed the rest among his emirs.

He took steps to make it understood among the populace that he meant to be the one and only ruler, crushing out any who attempted to oppose his orders. His methods were illustrated by the case of sixty-seven men of the vigorous Batahin tribe, who, being condemned to death for disobedience, were divided into three parties, one section being hanged and the second decapitated, while the third lost their right hands and left feet. In order to show his veneration for the Madhi he erected at Omdurman over the grave of his late master a tomb, thirty feet high, with a dome of forty feet, which stood a conspicuous landmark until it was demolished by the Sirdar. He made every effort to bring Arab tribes to Omdurman, including his own people, the Taaisha, who immigrated to the Khalifa's capital in a body numbering 24,000 warriors, with their wives and families, making him master of the situation and ready to undertake offensive operations against Egypt and Abyssinia.

HIS ARMY AND HIS WARS.

His army was steadily increased, and a great force was assembled. The battle of Gallabat followed, in which King John of Abyssinia was mortally wounded, and afterward the battle of Toski. Early in 1889, before he decided to send Nejumi to invade Egypt, he dispatched messengers a second time to convey a warning. They were again sent back without answer. At the battle of Toski, which followed, Nejumi and most of his emirs were killed and his forces annihilated. The further misfortune of famine fell upon the Khalifa's country, and entire tribes died out, thickly populated districts becoming desert wastes. The Mahdists, however, carried out an expedition by way of Fasheda to Reggaf, with the intention of capturing Emin Pasha. The Egyptian garrison of Reggaf surrendered, but Emin had in the meantime left with Stanley. The northern borders of Mahdism were considerably extended. Abdullahi sustained a heavy blow at Gadaref at the hands of the Italians, who captured Kassala.

Throughout his wars the Khalifa pursued the same methods of inhuman cruelty which he had exhibited at the storming of Khartoum, where it was he who gave the order for no quarter, and who authorized the wholesale massacre of men, women and children. He looked with pleasure upon the most horrible mutilation and execution of his victims. In the time of his prosperity, when he held Slatin Pasha and Father Ohrwalder in bondage, he kept up a harem of over 400 women, from almost every tribe in the Soudan. Occasionally he made an inspection of his entire household, taking advantage of the opportunity to rid himself of those whom he did not wish to keep. By his principal wife he had two sons, Osman and Kadija, to whom, in spite of his brutal disposition, he showed some consideration.

MIXTURE OF MALICE AND CRUELTY.

Previous to the destruction of Madhism at Omdurman the principal feature of his daily life, when he was not engaged in warfare for extermination, was the saying of five prayers daily in the mosque. "His character," says Sir R. Slatin, "is a strange mixture of malice and cruelty. He delights to annoy and cause disappointment, and he is never happier than when he has brought people to complete destitution by confiscating their property, throwing them into chains, robbing families wholesale, seizing and executing all persons of tribal influence and authority, and reducing entire races to a condition of powerless impotence." Anything like morality or a well-regulated standard of family life incurred his suspicion and dislike, as the unhappy fate found to their cost. He lived in a state of constant fear and mistrust, and failed to keep even his own tribe in hand. His European prisoners were often kept chained heavily by the neck and wearing irons around their feet. If he did not execute them out of hand, it was from no motive of humanity. His death at an age not much over fifty-four relieves Africa of one of the worst tyrants who have blackened its history.

$150,000 TRAIN OF THRESHERS

J. I. Case T. M. Co. Send Out Wonderful Train for Kansas City.

THERE WERE TWENTY-FIVE FLAT-CARS

Or Seventy-Five Threshing Machines and Twenty-Five Engines, Valued at $150,000—Magnificent Sight and Grand Industrial Triumph.

Another illustration of the wonderful strides made by manufacturing industries of Racine was witnessed at the yards of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company this morning. It was the departure of a train load of threshing machinery of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine company, enroute for Kansas City, Mo. It was a grand triumphal march of one of the mightiest and most stupendous tributes to industrial art that the modern world has ever seen.

The train consisted of twenty-five flat cars owned by the J. I. Case T. M. company and it was loaded with 75 threshers, 25 engines, simple and compound, for wood and straw, ironsides, agitators, Dingee-Woodbury powers, and all the product of the monster threshing machine works, no doubt the largest in the world. This train, with the cars, is valued at $150,000.

Possibly two hundred people assembled at 8 o'clock to see the wonderful train pull out. Each machine was decorated with half a dozen American flags, but the usual placards and other decorations were not up on account of the storm last night. This work will be done en route to the west.

Conductor Frank Matson had charge of the train and a double header, or two of the largest freight locomotives on the St. Paul company pulled it, with Engineers Blackford and Myers at the throttles. To the end of the train was attached a day coach in which was stationed the Knights of Pythias band of Chicago, composed of colored men. W. E. Dorsey, leader, and the musical aggregation played, "The Triumphal March."

Like a giant serpent the train wended its way along the curve on the river front and towards the setting sun, and across the fields and meadows, as viewed in the distance. The hills along the route were lined with people, and in fact at every station it has and will be greeted with mighty roar and cheers.

Accompanying the train were Edward Wratten, traffic manager of the J. I. Case T. M. Co.; James Wilson, general agent at Chicago; W. W. Winton, division freight agent of the St. Paul Co.; Mr. Harrison, designer of the Case T. M. Co.; Mr. Butler of the Kansas City branch house; Ward C. Clemens, representative of the Journal. President Frank K. Bull of the company, was on hand and accompanied the train a short distance to the west.

The train goes direct west on the Southwestern Division of the St. Paul and will only be run in the daytime and will arrive at Kansas City on Monday, April 2, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

And thus, a concern that commenced less than half a century ago in a small house, has risen to the very largest in the world and performed the feat of shipping a train load of its product valued at $150,000, to the far west.

To some this may see wonderful, and it is a remarkable occurrence, but every day at the same factory, during the busy season, and six days in the week, from fifteen to twenty cars are loaded and shipped daily.

The plant covers over forty acres of ground, the buildings and machinery being beyond comparison, and there are turned out over $2,000,000 worth of machinery annually. To enlarge the superiority of the work and machines of the company is not necessary, every farmer and agricultural dealer in the work will attest to that. The company operates its own electric light plant, telephone system and has its own fire protection. The executive departments are run like clockwork and the enormous bulk of mail matter is attended to in a manner bordering on the miraculous. The pay roll each month would make the average man rich, the estimated number of persons employed in every branch being from 1,000 to 1,200.

The reorganization of the company some two years ago has brought the fighters and the young blood of the concern prominently to the front. They have great respect for their competitors, but have proclaimed it from the house tops that their's is a field from ocean to ocean, and from the frozen lands of the north to the tropics of the south; that wherever grain is sown, their machines will help thresh it. They have bought and built branch house in prominent parts of the union. The number of people engaged throughout the world to handle the machines is fully 5,000. The branch houses can be found at Lincoln, Neb.; Kansas City, Mo.; Fargo, Da.; Columbus, O.; Denver, Col.; Peoria, Ill.; Lawrence, Kas.; Helena, Mont.; Louisville, Ky.; Dallas, Tex.; Salt Lake City; Portland, New York, Indianapolis, Des Moines, Ia.; Chillicothe, Mo.; Grand Forks, Spokane, Mitchell, Watertown, Waterloo, Ia.; Webster City, Ia., and Madison, Wis., and in foreign lands: Valparaiso, Chili; Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; Glasgow, Scotland, Brussels, Belgium.

The officers of the company are:

President—Frank K. Bull.
Vice-President—Frederick Robinson.
Secretary—R. T. Robinson.
Treasurer—Charles McIntosh.
Directors—Frank E. Bigelow, Horace E. Upham and John T. Fish.

All are men in the prime of life and pushers. Mr. S. L. Norton is the sales manager, and has been with the company many years. He is one of the most capable men to be found anywhere.

BIRD MURDER AND MILLINERY.

Philadelphia Telegraph: The announcement that contracts have been made in Delaware for the bodies of 8,000 birds that are to be killed for millinery use in New York is a bad piece of news. The slaughter of the birds for this purpose is continued, notwithstanding the protest against it, for the reason of its cruelty and on account of the material injury done by the reckless removal of the most effective agents in the destruction of insects that prey upon vegetation. The Delaware contract for this bird sacrifice that is to serve no other end than the profit of the milliners and the gratification of female vanity, is made to appear the more abhorent by its including in its ruthless and bloody stipulation such members of the feathered tribe as bluebirds and meadow larks, besides other birds less charming, but equally entitled to protection for their insectivorous usefulness.

This has grown to be an evil of very serious character. It threatens not only to deprive us of the delight which the singing birds afford all right-hearted people, but also to exterminate man's most useful assistants in checking the ravages of insects upon his crops. It is time that some other argument than appeals to the sentiment and good sense of the female enemies of the birds should be resorted to for the correction of this evil. It looks as if it could be suppressed only by legislation imposing an appreciable fine for the sale of every hat ornamented with feathers of a kind that requires the killing of birds.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Shultze Bros., Druggists, Racine, Wis.

CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

Green Bay Gazette: The cat is out of the bag at last and all because the proprietors of the Topeka Capital refuse to keep their promises. Rev. Sheldon claims that as a recompense for showing the world how "Jesus would run a newspaper" he was to receive a portion of the "swag;" that his small percentage of the profits reach $65,000, and that the proprietors now refuse to divide.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, etc. These ailments all arise from a disordered or abused condition of the stomach and liver.

Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Sick Headache, Disordered Liver, etc.,

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the Muscular System, restoring the long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of Appetite, and arousing with the *Rosebud of Health* *the whole physical energy* of the human frame. For throwing off fevers they are specially renowned. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that *Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World. This has been achieved without the publication of testimonials, the fact being that Beecham's Pills recommend themselves.*

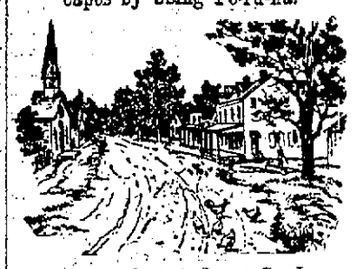
Beecham's Pills have for many years been the popular family medicine wherever the English language is spoken, and they now stand without a rival.

10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

Annual sale 6,000,000 boxes.

A WHOLE VILLAGE

Attacked by Grip—One Family Escapes by Using Pe-ru-na.



WINONA, STARK CO., IND.

During the winter I and my family of six were taken with la grippe. The disease was very prevalent at that time in the village where I resided, nearly everyone being sick with it. Our doctors treated it as best they could, but were very unsuccessful in the treatment of it. As soon as my family were taken sick I went to the drugstore and bought six bottles of Pe-ru-na, and we all took it according to the directions given on the bottle; and although our cases seemed to be more than usually violent in the outset, yet our recovery was prompt, and we were all well much sooner than those who were treated by the regular physicians.

Many people died of this la grippe during this epidemic, and few if any, were sick so short a time as myself and family. After we were all well we had one bottle of Pe-ru-na left.

C. T. Hatfield.

Send for a free copy of "Winter Catarrh." This book contains a lecture by Dr. Hartman on la grippe which has attracted wide attention and has been reported in leading papers. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

A BUSINESS CONSULAR SERVICE.

Philadelphia Times: It ought to be more apparent to the president of the United States than to anybody else that the consular service of a great commercial nation like our own should be organized upon a strictly business basis; that consuls and consular officials of every grade should be men carefully selected because of their especial fitness to promote the business and commerce of the United States in the several countries to which they are appointed. Unfortunately in the past this view of the matter has not always prevailed in the executive departments at Washington. The consular appointments have often been given to men with a political pull, but without business capacity; men, in short, who sought consular appointments chiefly because they lacked the ability to secure a good livelihood at any business calling of their own.

With a foreign commerce exceeding $2,000,000,000 a year and increasing at a rapid rate, it ought to be apparent to every sensible American that if there ever was even a plausible excuse for a political consular service no such excuse should be given consideration now or in the future. Whether we want to or not we must trade and exchange goods with all the nations on earth, and it will be the supremest folly to refuse to make our consular service the most effective possible agent for the promotion of this exchange of products.

THAT PORTO RICAN BILL.

Green Bay Gazette: Those who are making the most noise because the tariff bill for Porto Rico proposes an important tax on goods coming from that country claim that the measure is in the interests of the trusts and against the consumer in the United States and against the producer in Porto Rico. As a matter of fact, however, the reverse is the case. The tobacco trust, for instance, commenced a campaign in Porto Rico shortly after the war and soon was in control of the entire output of the island and owned all of the stock on hand. Should, therefore, the duty be taken off at the present time it would be a donation, not to the poor Porto Ricans, but to the trust, who would not think of lowering the price of goods because they had given free entrance in this country.

Here at least is one case where the importer pays the tax and where he should pay it. The same is true also of the other industries of the island. None saw the possibilities of the island quicker than did the trusts and none took as immediate advantage of the opportunity. It remains with congress whether the advantage remains there.

LORD OF WIT.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the national Democratic committee, is either very much of a wit or is gravely attempting to swallow the dose prepared by Bryan at the Lincoln convention. After ripping up a large number of the planks of Bryan's platform, Mr. Jones winds up with the declaration: "Otherwise I regard the platform as a very happy expression of Democrat sentiment and strongly approve it."

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on every box. 25c.

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Swamp-Root the Great Kidney Remedy.

Has Proven by Thousands of Triumphant Tests Its Wonderful Success in Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Blood and Bright's Disease.

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Just as sure as the break of dawn means another day, so does pain in the back indicate kidney trouble.

When your kidneys become weak and are unable to throw off the waste in the blood, they clog up with poisonous matter, break down, cell by cell, and the particles pass away in the urine. Then the albumen, which makes rich, red blood, leaks out, your system breaks down and you have what is known to all mankind as Bright's Disease.

Bright's Disease is taking away more lives to-day than any other known ailment, excepting possibly consumption; and yet, with a little attention, you may prevent such a calamity as Bright's Disease befalling you.

Are you fortified with the necessary knowledge about Bright's Disease? Do you know how to find out if there is anything the matter with your kidneys? Here is a simple but sure test:

In the morning, on arising, take of your urine about four ounces and put it in a glass bottle; let it stand about twenty-four hours and if, on examination, you find any settling or sediment, if it is cloudy, or if small particles float in it, then you may be assured that nature has warned you and that your kidneys need attention.

The mild and immediate effect of the famous new discovery, Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is the discovery of the eminent kidney specialist, and is not recommended for all diseases, but if you have kidney, bladder or uric acid troubles, or diseases depending upon these disorders, you will find Swamp-Root just the remedy you need.

Swamp-Root is used in the leading hospitals, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney and bladder troubles.

Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and in order that all afflicted may know its benefits, a special arrangement has been made with The Racine Weekly Journal by which all readers of our paper who will send their names and addresses to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., will be sent absolutely free, by mail, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root. Also a book of value treating of all kinds of kidney diseases and containing some of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at the drug stores.

FOLEY'S Honey and Tar cures coughs and colds, hoarseness and croup, bronchitis and la grippe. Pleurisy, pneumonia and consumption are prevented by Foley's Honey and Tar. Asthma and consumption, even the worst cases, are always relieved by Foley's Honey and Tar, and in the early stages it cures them. The proof that it has done these things is on file with your druggist. We guarantee it to do all these things.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF IT DOESN'T

Note: There is nothing "just as good" or "just the same" as Foley's Honey and Tar, although there are substitutes on which dealers make more profit.

BANNER SALVE cures piles. It's guaranteed.

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TO-DAY!

and until the close of the season we will cut 20c off from every dollar's worth you buy in Men's, Boys and Children's

OVERCOATS, ULSTERS, REEFERS.

We must move the above garments to make room for new spring goods. Don't let this offer pass you. We are selling at old prices, and everything marked in plain figures. Goods have advanced in price so you make a double gain for yourself if you buy now.

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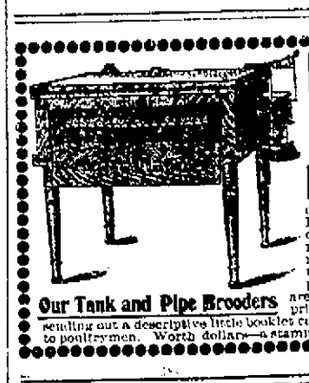

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Our Tank and Pipe Brooders are unequalled for growing strong, healthy chicks. Our prices surprise everybody by their reasonableness. We are sending out a descriptive little booklet called "Poultry Pointers," which contains much of value to poultrymen. Worth dollars—a stamp gets it. RACINE HATCHER CO. Box 86 Racine, Wis.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1900.

SCARCITY OF REAL ISSUES.

That the scarcity of issues is a real grievance to many Democrats inspired with the hope of firing out Republican office holders four years or so from now, is without much doubt. The leading forces that are impelling the Bryan wagon understand the issues of free trade or tariff reform have been cleverly taken from them through the course of events, and any real tariff reform is to come through the Republican party by virtue of reciprocity, which means no one nation shall get the best of another on tariff unless both give up points. Then the other issue of free silver coinage is also fast disappearing through the operations of the law lately enacted and the best of business reasons. These two issues lasted two or three campaigns but are now so shop worn that the vociferations of the party campaign bargain givers have no effect. What, then, remains to get up fresh issues, of which the American people can be regaled upon?

So it was that anti-imperialism was trotted out but this detestable issue has only resulted in the unnecessary slaughter and wounding of American citizens battling for the honor of the flag in the far-off Philippines, to say nothing of the immense expense entailed upon the nation. This is now too plain to be longer doubted, and when Gen. Lawton, just before his death, said if he was shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from his own men, because he knew from observation confirmed by captured prisoners that the continuance of fighting was chiefly due to the reports that come from America, the people of the United States cease to further pay any attention to the anti-imperialism business.

Then, for another issue, somewhat shopworn, but brushed up, with the price marks carefully cut on, was the anti-trust issue. The difficulty about taking this particular issue up is that it is not at all exclusive. The issue belongs to the whole people, and any political party that fails to recognize it is out of date, and, of course, the Democratic-Populistic combination cannot afford to be out of date, so the anti-trust issue is one of the issues now kept in stock.

It might be expected that in the search for issues, the whole earth might be ransacked and, no matter whether applicable to our affairs or not, the knowledge that any old issue would answer revamped, encouraged the leaders to try to get up something new, something of later date than ten years ago. So now it is the Transvaal war issue. The United States has not the slightest call to in anywise interfere, by resolution of sympathy or otherwise, and it is certainly none of our business to interfere between the combatants, and yet this same old combination including Senator Mason and all the others are now at work trying to induce our government to take up the cudgel for the Boers and in unmistakable manner give England to understand she must get out. The truth is that between the Boers and English the United States should and will, of course, maintain an impartiality, and when our government offered its kindly offices that the war be ended, it was all we could do.

It is not forgotten that the Senator Mason crowd, and the other crowd, yelled fire and murder for long months. The shrikers for Spanish gore filled the Populistic and Democratic parties, and so when things had boiled up sufficiently, the Spaniards proceeded to blow up the Maine and then the war really commenced from that date. But who were the prominent howlers for war in the very front? Why, the very men who, having embroiled their country in war, later on set up anti-imperialist societies, shrieked down with expansion, and all the rest of the now familiar formula. These men are the ones responsible for the death of American citizens in the Philippines of the last few months, and, in fact, can well be held responsible almost from the very first. There are sufficient legitimate matters the opposition party can interest themselves in, matters that will, if developed, encourage and help their country. If the Democratic party desires to show the people they can be trusted, let them begin to make amends first for their terribly mistaken attitude and then, by their conduct, prove they desire the nation to progress upon the true lines of national prosperity.

A DIFFERENT PROPOSITION.

Beams of reason are now beginning to shine in this Porto Rico matter. It is being discovered that the Porto Ricans don't hanker after our glorious constitution only in such matters as they think good for it, but when it comes to extend the constitution all over the island it is discovered both by the Porto Ricans and the free traders that it is a different proposition. The free trade suits some interests and other interests it don't, but the idea of the constitution carrying along with it in its sea passage the internal revenue laws of the United States are very oppressive to the Porto Ricans. But facts are facts, and if it is insisted and the courts compel, then the internal revenue follows the flag everywhere.

Of late the situation has been materially reversed since the people have discovered the inwardness of the attacks of the attacks upon the administration. The situation in the island itself is clearer set forth. Upon tariff and revenue questions for Porto Rico The New York Tribune, a stalwart Republican paper, none can possibly question, and whose editor, Whitelaw Reid, has been a candidate on the Republican ticket for the vice-presidency, and may possibly be again this year, says:

"Porto Rico tradesmen, we are told, 'cannot reconcile themselves to the tariff imposition.' They want 'free trade under the constitution.' But do they realize what that would involve in regard to their own interests? It would mean the imposition upon them, also, of our entire internal revenue system, including the tax on tobacco, rum, the stamp taxes, and all the rest. Do the Porto Ricans went that? We are told they do not. In fact, they have protested against it as strongly as they have asked for free trade. But they cannot cut and carve the constitution to suit their own taste and fancy. If the constitution is extended to their island, so as to make their tariff system a part of ours, it must be extended in its entirety, so as to make their internal revenue system identical with ours. Suppose they and their hot-gospeller friends turn their consideration from the tariff for a moment and fix it upon the internal revenue. They may find therein nutriticus food for thought."

DEATH OF HON. PHILETUS SAWYER.

In the death of ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer, Wisconsin loses one of its very prominent citizens and his loss will be severely felt by the citizens of Oshkosh where he has lived so long. His career in politics accentuated in serving two successive terms in the United States senate from 1881 to 1893, having previously represented his district in the house ten years, from 1865 to 1875.

His services both as congressman and senator were invaluable to his people, his state and his country, and in always looking to the highest interests of his country he knew his chosen party was served the best. A Republican from convictions, his great heart was bound by no narrow political creed and in his political course he won the highest respect of his opponents.

Himself no maker of speeches he permitted his deeds to to be his answer to the people of this state, and in his death no man will be more sincerely mourned. They very essence of his creed with Christian charity and his well spent life is full of abounding good works and benevolence to his fellow men. Wisconsin mourns the passing away of a good man and the honored name of Philetus Sawyer will be forever treasured in the records of our great state.

Philetus Sawyer, born in Rutland county Vermont, on September 22, 1816, came to Wisconsin in 1847, and in 1849 located at the city of Oshkosh. He became a large lumber operator and through his business capacity accumulated a fortune of nearly $2,000,000. He served in the legislature in 1857 and again in 1861, and was elected mayor of Oshkosh in 1865, serving one term. In 1865 he was chosen to represent his district in congress and was reelected four successive terms, making a congressional service of ten years. In 1881 he was elected United States senator and again reelected for a second term, twelve years in all.

Latterly his health and business interests forbid active participation in politics, though he ever retained a great interest in the fortunes of his chosen party. He never ceased to be a valuable councillor with his keen foresight and judgment of men.

LIGHT FROM THE DARKNESS.

A great truth has been discovered in the east, the land where the dawns first issues forth. It has been discovered by some mayors of Pennsylvania municipalities who have been discussing the best and most superior ways of putting an end to immortality and forms of disgusting vice. The combined concentration of municipal intellect and paternal welfare for the people could not but result in some important discoveries being made that would forward the mission of a true thoughtfulness and work that would result in the crushing of vice and the putting to rout of immortality, leaving the citizens of so great a state as is Pennsylvania in a condition of moral beatitude that would be certain to be the great envy of other states of our country.

These Pennsylvania mayors then in their ardor, in their elevated condition of mind, so elevated above the sordidness of earth conditions, and superior to all political considerations, have announced their discovery, which is to the effect that the essential element needed to abolish vice and immorality, is that the laws at present upon the statute books, should and must be enforced. If this is done they are sure as the result of their profound thought and resulting discoveries that if they will but enforce the laws now existing, they will be able to distinctly elevate moral conditions.

There may be no patent upon this discovery, for it is barely possible others may have broken into the same line of truths. It may be a close kin to that other trite saying that the best way to repeal a bad law is to enforce it strictly. It then, therefore, follows that all the people need to place them upon a higher pedestal of morality, to replace present worldliness that leads to so much wrong doing, is to enforce the city ordinances. Things might be started by the enforcing of city ordinances as they relate to the government of corporations, and when people see these are carried out, there are high hopes for the rest.

WHEELER ON THE PHILIPPINES.

The views of General Wheeler upon the Philippine policy are worthy of serious consideration. The general has devoted much reflection to the Filipinos and judges them in some respects a superior people and under competent territorial governors appointed by our government would get along well under a thorough civil government of their own. He says that they are easily governed, through sensitive and disinclined to be regarded as inferior to Europeans. Many of the Filipinos are of good education and large numbers have received an education in Europe.

The rebellion itself is broken and while there may and probably will be guerillaism for some time to come, it will not reach any great extent. General Wheeler is of the firm conviction that the Philippines should be divided into at least four groups, each as territorial governments, and this because of the great antagonism between the different races. As to the formal annexation General Wheeler says with some emphasis that it can wait. He is not now prepared he says, to give an opinion as to the more remote future of these islands or their being carved into states. However he says, we are owing a debt to many citizens of these islands who are not Filipinos themselves, and as well to many of the Filipinos who have shown friendship towards us and given actual help. If we leave these Filipinos and friendly citizens without sufficient protection that is if the army is withdrawn and too much reduced in strength they will be made the victims of persecution at the hands of our enemies and more or less suffer death for their friendliness towards the Americans.

In connection with these views is noticed in the Washington news an item saying that the war department were not considering at all the withdrawal of troops from the Philippines, and on the contrary were contemplating increasing the number of our soldiers there. The United States has expended all together too much money and has lost too many valuable lives, to in the least weaken our position in the Philippines.

THE STAMP TAXES.

The removal of the stamp taxes that enter into the daily life of the American people would be as good a thing to do as could be imagined. The government treasury is overflowing with money and the government has over $100,000,000 now on deposit in the banks. So far not one congressman or senator has had the thoughtfulness to present offered legislation for the relief of the American people. The war revenue act provided for telegraph and express stamps, but these corporations with their usual industry, at once shoved this stamp tax upon the people, just because they pretended the law did not really say the company should furnish the stamp. Of course congress intended the express and telegraph companies to place these stamps on and pay for them. They place them on now, but compel every citizen to fork over that cent or two cents as the case may be.

Not one congressman has had the courage to introduce a bill to compel these corporations to furnish the stamps themselves out of their own pockets: not a single one of them. What are they for anyway. They let us hear a good deal about the Porto Ricans; about our tremendous responsibilities, and all that, with the result that the country is being pretty well torn up by the roots on their account, but as for American citizens, well they can wait.

What congressman or senator will introduce a bill to compel all concerned to obey the war revenue act as the law honestly intended. It might even be asserted perhaps if congress repealed the whole of the stamp taxes except the express and telegraph stamps, which these interests should be compelled to carry out for the next two years as a measure of poetic justice, there would be no harm done as the public revenues are with their richness, an ever present inducement for congress to keep on appropriating millions.

AN EASY WAY TO NULLIFY.

The bill known as the Russell measure which aims to remedy a great injustice should become a law. The tariff law of 1894 provided that alcohol used in the arts, or in any medicinal compound or other like compound should be free of duty upon manufacturers so using alcohol satisfying the collection of internal revenue that all regulations had been complied with and other procedure provided for, upon which a prepayment of law paid was to be made from the treasury.

However, Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the treasury, Mr. Carlisle, neglected or refused to prescribe the regulations or the law commanded, so that the provision for free alcohol became inoperative. Upon a suit being brought in the United States court to recover taxes paid, the court by a bare majority decided that Mr. Carlisle by his refusal to provide the required regulations had in fact nullified the provision for free alcohol and that by reason of the secretary's failure to do his duty, the provision was inoperative and void.

The Russell bill provides that the neglect of the Cleveland administration shall not operate as a defense on the part of the United States to any suit a manufacturer may bring under the tariff law of 1894 as regards free alcohol.

If the above supreme court decision is good law and Bryan should very unfortunately be elected president, it lies in his power to nullify laws by the wholesale, and it is needless to observe the gold standard would disappear.

A MEMORIAL TO GEN. GRANT.

Washington city is at an early date to possess a suitable memorial structure to Gen. Grant. The house Library committee has endorsed an appropriation of $5,000 for that object, and it will doubtless pass. At present the capital of the nation has no structure commemorating the life and services of the distinguished general, and it would seem fitting that an appropriate memorial edifice be built, which doubtless will be at an early date. As soldier, and as president, Gen. Grant will ever stand high in the estimation of his countrymen, and it would seem as if $5,000 was not an extravagant amount to appropriate, that a memorial structure be built in Washington where he served the American people eight years as chief executive, and preserved from rebel capture during the rebellion. In these days of millions $5,000 does seem pitiunty small to expend in a memorial to Gen. U. S. Grant, and that, too, to be at the capital of our great nation. A billion and a half dollar country might for the looks of the thing appropriate more than half of $10,000 that its greatest general, and one of its most illustrious citizens in its history, be honored by a proper memorial edifice.

The Japanese government has taken steps to prevent further emigration of its people abroad, especially to the Hawaiian islands, to which there has lately been shipped 40,000 more than the employing agencies had contracts for. Japan thinkzs she needs her people at home in pursuance of her development policy, and if she is to extend her commercial advantages in China and influencing events in that country, additional steamship lines are needed. For the purpose of the extension of her commerce the Japanese government is to encourage the Japan Mail Steamship company which, if properly subsidized, will establish ten new lines running from Japan to various Oriental ports.

Colorado complacently now says it can do with the gold standard very nicely, their gold mines last year having an output of $34,000,000 of the precious metal, this production exceeding by considerable the silver mines. Colorado always was at heart a gold state, but people can be excused for having the belief that their idea was if they could have free silver, or sixteen to one, then indeed they would have a cinch.

Considerable comment is being made upon the attitude of Iowa towards its soldiers who enlisted for service in the Philippines, the legislature refusing to give a dollar towards bringing the boys back home from the Pacific coast. But in the next breath it voted $48,000 for monuments to be erected in Shiloa's battle ground in honor of the Civil war heroes.

A hitherto orthodox Chicago Republican paper is supporting Candidate Rose for mayor of Milwaukee, who heads the Democratic ticket. Republicans are wondering if this, too, is to be added as a test of their loyalty to the Republican party.

This presentation of large sums of money to colleges and churches and other public purposes by men who have made their wealth in questionable methods does not sanctify the thing.

The Kentucky Democrats are leaving no stone unturned to involve the state in civil war. Their latest is the arrest of Gov. Taylor on a charge of complicity in the Goebel murder.

Let us have a clear understanding of this "constitution follows the flag" business first, and a settlement of the disputed tariff before we buy any more outside property.

Perhaps these witnesses before the labor commission are drawing on their heated imagination in saying the outcome of the union labor movement will be revolution.

Pastors in churches and professors in colleges sustained by contributions from millionaires often have a hard time and occasionally lose their positions.

The house has refused to reimburse Pennsylvania $3,000,000 for damages occasioned by the confederate invasion during the war of the rebellion.

As the total imports of American pork into Turkey were but $65,000 in five years, its prohibition now by the sultan is not a serious matter.

That the free trade press is applauding the free trade propositions for Porto Rico has lead many Republicans to change their minds.

The postal department through presidential order officially recognizes Governor Taylor of Kentucky and very properly so.

It is not treason if it be asserted it will be better to assimilate the islands we now have before investing in any more.

Ex-President Harrison declares the new financial law is a commercial triumph.

Now the Sultan of Turkey has barred all American pork.

Should the powerful religious interests of this country ever demand that no man shall work unless he is a church member things will be interesting. So far church and non-church members work along side.

Clark of Montana may be allowed his seat, but if so, the price he paid now given at $139,000 and admitted by him to be $118,000 expended in alleged expenses, will hereafter be the minimum.

A Michigan decision says there is no redress for the surviving relative, widow or children of a deceased person whose picture is used for advertising purposes.

Speaker Henderson defends the Porto Rico tariff bill and says the trusts are opposing the tariff as they will be the only sufferers through its provisions.

The undelivered speech of Senator Beveridge has been supplied by some one to the Democrats and it will be used by them as a campaign document.

Let every Republican come out and vote on election day and insure a complete success of the city ticket and also a Republican city council.

In 1898 there were 37,616,060 sheep in the country valued at $96,721,133. On January 1, 1900, there were 41,183,065 worth $122,665,013.

The ex-Consul Macrum opening letter sensation disappears in the air. Even Democrats are vexed at the gauziness of his actions.

It will be about as well if the proposed half cent coinage is not adopted. It may be European, etc., but it is not American.

Secretary Hay has scored a triumph in the China open door matter whatever he may have scored in the Hayes-Pauncefote past.

That there has been no settlement of the sugar war is plain from the reducing of the price still further by the Arbuckle interests.

The Horton law of New York which permitted slugging matches has been repealed to the satisfaction of all good citizens.

Speaker Henderson declares the trusts are opposing the Porto Rico tariff bill in the senate and want it defeated.

Henry Overbeck of Sturgeon Bay says Congressman Minor will win out despite all the opposition against him.

Switzerland proposes a law which will compel every foreigner to enter its army or else to leave the country.

Japan has a fear that Russia will seize a Corean port and have dispatched a fleet to look after its interests.

So far under the new law there have been eleven applications for new National banks in this state.

Japan has formed its first trust, a combination of cotton spinning factories, 200 in number.

Renewed activity of the Boers has delayed the British advance to the northward.

PRESS COMMENTS

Oshkosh Northwestern: The many glowing tributes that are being made to the memory of ex-Senator Sawyer by the press of the state and nation and by prominent men and statesmen throughout the country is further evidence that his neighbors and friends at home have not overestimated his worth as a man or his influence in public and business affairs.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The shah of Persia has appointed Moffat Effendi minister to the United States to succeed Hali Hassen Gooli Kahn, who left Washington in a huff a decade ago because the paragraphers poked fun at his name Moffat Effendi will be safe, as it is difficult to see wherein any paragrapher (Kahn) see anything particularly funny in the new minister's name.

Milwaukee Daily News: Russell Sage mad a newsboy who gave him a wrong paper refund him one cent. Lucky boy. Think what it has cost other people to do business with Mr. Sage.

Janesville Gazette: Look not upon the pocketbook when it is nailed to the sidewalk, and kick not the plug hat that cometh the brick. Tomorrow is April Fool's day.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Mr. Carnegie has been kept busy in saving Mr. Frick from the greedy lawyers that he appears to have temporarily overlooked the danger of dying surrounded by the disgrace of riches.

Washington Star: The coinage of half cents may be a temporary relief. But it will not prevent proprietors of bargain counters from marketing their goods down to prices which include one-eighth of a cent as an inducement.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The proposition to coin half-cents is not in accord with the American style of carrying on business: China's infinitesimal coins have not been conductive to a higher civilization nor the comfort of the class compelled to handle them.

Washburn Times: Henry J. Baumgartner would certainly have no trouble in being elected mayor of Milwaukee if the state at large could decide the contest now going on in the Cream City.

Boston Journal: In deciding finally to open the exposition Easter Saturday instead of Easter Sunday the Parisians have made an unexpected and diplomatic concession to the Sabbatarians.

Boston Globe: Deaths may be numerous in Boston now, but there are people who would say that it is better to die in Boston than to live in other places.

Pratt (Kas.) Republican: The Kansas penitentiary has declared a dividend, but there isn't any probability that the trusts will bother the institution.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

The superintendent of the water system in Albany, N. Y., says that since the starting of the filter plant typhoid fever in the city has been reduced 75 per cent.

David B. Hill is credited with an ambition to own a newspaper, his particular weakness being the Albany Argus, so long owned by Thurlow Weed. Daniel Lamont was subsequently the proprietor and the property is now controlled by that gentleman's son.

Destruction by fire of lumber has been exceedingly serious in Washington state. On the assumption that the burned areas contained an average of as much timber as the untouched portions, 40,000,000,000 feet have been destroyed since lumbering began. This amount would supply all the sawmills of the United States for two years, and at a value of only 75c per 1,000, means a dead loss to the state of $30,000,000.

Ah Ak, a Boothbay, Me., fisherman, claims to have the shortest name on record. It is not abbreviated either.

Ex-Congressman John Davis of the fifth Kansas district has become totally blind. He as one of the founders of the populist party and served two terms in congress.

Surviving friends of Edith Forrest have joined in placing upon the front of his former home in Philadelphia, now the school of design for women, a commemorative tablet of bronze.

In keeping with the revived fashion of plaiting dres materials, the Norfolk jacket will reappear en suite, with kilted costumes of tweed, cheviot, frieze, etoline, camel's hair, serge and other utility fabrics. A dress of any of these warm, light, serviceable materials, made with a Norfolk jacket, is an ideal spring costume for a girl or young man matron of slender figure. The box-plaits impart warmth, and the short basque, neatly belted, loks trim. Any light neck protection can be added at will, the turban or English walking hat can be made of fabric matching the costume, with velvet brim and loops, although in no sense novel in style, are a change from the toteros. Etons and countless jacket-bodice shapes which have been most prominent for so many seasons past, and which are still among the popular styles of the spring season.

Nerves Unstrung.

Weak Stomach; Pain in the Chest; Sleepless, Nervous, Irritable; all run Down. Cured by

Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Nearly every disease is the sign of poverty, either of the blood or of the nerves. When the brain cells and nervous tissues are used up faster than they are repaired, not only the brain and nerves, but every vital organ of the body cries out for help. Headaches, neuralgia, heart disease, nervous dyspepsia and liver and kidney troubles run rampant in the helpless system, destroying whatever strength remains until at last the break-down comes and then——

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is doing a world of good for such weak, nervous people, whose brain and body are overtaxed, but who may yet be saved from a state of indescribable wretchedness, and restored to lives of happiness and industry. By soothing and strengthening the secretive glands of the digestive organs it facilitates digestion and assimilation, while the nervous system is rapidly built up again and put to work without confusion, thus bringing all the important organs into harmony and restoring perfect health.

"About seven years ago I was all run down with nervousness and heart trouble and was so bad that I had to give up work. I was nervous, sleepless and irritable all the time and although several doctors treated me I did not improve any under their care. Hearing Dr. Miles' Nervine well spoken of for such troubles I commenced using it and grew better from the start. When I had used three bottles I felt that I was cured; but I still keep a bottle of the Nervine on hand, and when I am unusually tired or nervous I take a dose and am all right again. I took Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills along with the Nervine and found them the best Liver Pills on the market." ALBERT CRAIG, Newark, Ohio.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold at all drug stores on a positive guarantee. Write for free advice and booklet to

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

COLLEGE AVENUE REAL ESTATE.

The property No. 937 College avenue, owned by Ellis Hughes, has been sold to Josephine E. Osius for a consideration of $3,300. There is reason to believe real estate in Racine will be more active this year than for some seasons past. There is not the drag there was, and there is not being met the same old trouble of getting buyer and seller together, as the very general improvement in business conditions in the country is now recognized.

CONVENTION AND CAUCUS CALLS.

The Republican National convention to nominate a candidate for president and vice-president of the United States is called to meet at Philadelphia on Tuesday, June 19.

The Republican State convention to nominate four delegates and four alternates from the state at large; also twelve electors of president and vice-president of the United States, will be held at Milwaukee on Wednesday, April 25.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention for the First Congressional district of Wisconsin will be held at Kenosha, Wisconsin on

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1900,

at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress, naming two delegates to the Republican National Convention to be held at Philadelphia, June 8th, 1900, also one elector, electing a First Congressional district committee, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly come before the convention.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to one delegate for every 250 votes cast for the Republican candidate for President in 1896, and an additional delegate for a major fraction.

The several Assembly districts will be entitled to representation in convention as follows:

Green, 12; Kenosha, 12; Lafayette, 12; Racine, First district, 12; Second district, 11; Rock, First district, 9; Second district, 11; Third district, 13; Walworth, First district, 10; Second district, 11.

Dated, March 13, 1900.

W. W. Chadwick,
Chairman.
A. C. Dodge.
J. A. Jackson.
F. G. Tickner.
Cham. Ingersoll,
C. C. Bennett,
DeWitt Stanford,
First Congressional District Republican Committee.

FIRST AND SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS AND AND CAUCUSES.

Republican conventions for the First and Second Assembly districts of Racine County will be held on

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1900,

for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the First Congressional district convention to be held at Kenosha, April 24, 1900, and the State Convention to be held at Milwaukee, April 25th, 1900, and to transact such other business as may properly come before such conventions.

The First Assembly district convention will be held at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, Racine, at 8 p. m., and is entitled to send 12 delegates to Kenosha, and 12 to Milwaukee.

The Second Assembly district convention will be held at Meyer's opera house in the village of Union Grove at 2 p. m., and is entitled to send 11 delegates to Kenosha, and 11 to Milwaukee.

The several wards, villages and towns will be entitled to representation in said assembly district conventions as follows:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

First ward, 4; Second ward, 8; Third ward, 10; Fourth ward, 7; Fifth ward 18; Sixth ward, 15.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Seventh ward, Racine, the villages of Union Grove and Burlington and the several towns, 5 each.

CAUCUSES.

The caucuses to elect delegates to attend the above mentioned Asembly district conventions will be held on

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1900,

as follows:

City of Racine, from 7:30 to 9 p. m. at the following places:

First ward—Chemical Engine house.
Second ward—Ward hall, Eighth street.
Third ward—Polling booth, Grand avenue.
Fourth ward—Polling booth, Hubbard street.
Fifth ward—State street engine house.
Sixth ward—Polling booth, 13th street and Washington avenue.
Seventh ward—Ward hall, Hagerer street.

Villages of Union Grove and Burlington and the several towns from 2 to 3 p. m., at the following places:

Mt. Pleasant, Town Hall; Caledonia, town hall; Raymond, town hall; Union Grove, village hall; Yorkville, town hall; Dover, Brady's hotel; Norway, at house of Ole Nelson, "Black Hawk Corner;" Waterford, at office of town clerk, Christian Berger; Rochester, town hall; town of Burlington, town hall; village of Burlington, village hall.

Dated, March 22, 1900.

By Order of the Republican County Committee,

C. C. Gittings, Chairman.
John J. White, Secretary.
First Assembly District Committee,
H. J. Smith.
J. P. Davies.
C. L. Lukes.
Second Assembly District Committee.
A. P. Colby.
Theo. Rell.

"The Laborer is Worthy of His Hire."

But a wage-earner can get more for his personal services if in strong and vigorous health. The blood is the life-giving and strength-making part of the system. If it is pure, all is well; if not, it should be purified with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes the weak strong.

Can Eat—"*Was tired out, had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It built me right up and I can eat heartily.*" *Etta M. Hager, Athol, Mass.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BRITISH SCHEME TO FOOL BOERS BY APPARENT DELAY

Reports That Roberts Will Stay a Month at Bloemfontein.

NEW DIVISION SENT TO RELIEF OF MAFEKING

Great Sorrow Manifested Today in Pretoria at Joubert's Funeral—Queen Victoria Sends Message of Sympathy to His Bereaved Widow.

LONDON, March 30.—The reports that Gen. Roberts will remain at Bloemfontein another month are probably intended for Boer consumption, and the recent movement of the troops and other indications point to preparations being well advanced for a forward movement. The entire silence this morning was regarded as significant. The fact that Boer telegrams announcing the bombardment of Mafeking Monday and Tuesday do not claim any success is accepted as proof that they have met with none, and hopes are entertained that it may prove to be a final effort to reduce the place before raising the siege. It is now suggested that the apparent inactivity of the British at Warrentown is merely designed to impress the Boers with the notion that they have checked the Mafeking relief column, while they are really advancing by a westward detour. Color is lent this view by the announcement that a column of 3,000 mounted troops, commanded by Drummond and accompanied by three batteries, a pontoon train and several wagons of ammunition passed Barkley West March 26, on an extensive march, the objective of which was a strict secret.

PRETORIA, Thursday, March 29.—A dispatch from Fourteen Streams, north of Warrenton, Cape Colony, says the Boers on March 28 opened a bombardment on the British camped there and the British replied feebly and evacuated the place during the night.

SYMPATHY FOR JOUBERT'S WIDOW.

LONDON, March 30.—Queen Victoria cables Gen. Roberts asking him to convey to Mrs. Joubert, widow of Gen. Joubert, her sympathy at the loss of her husband, and to tell her that the British always regarded the dead general as a gallant soldier and an honorable foeman.

GRIEF FOR DEAD GENERAL.

PRETORIA, March 30.—The funeral of Gen. Joubert took place this afternoon, and was attended by all classes. The foreign military attaches in uniform were among those present, and the British officers who are prisoners here sent a wreath. There were universal signs of mourning.

WEDDING GOWN CAUSES HOLD-UP NEAR KENOSHA.

Mrs. Ezra Simmons Pulls Bell Rope on Train and Suspends Traffic Twenty Minutes.

KENOSHA, Wis., March 30.—Mrs. Ezra Simmons, one of the best known of Kenosha's society women, was the heroine of a very sensational incident here Wednesday, which resulted in all traffic, both passenger and freight, on the Rockford division of the Northwestern road being delayed for twenty minutes.

Mrs. Simmons and a number of other Kenosha people had planned to go to the little town of Paris, in this county, to attend the wedding of Miss Margaret Williams, one of the wealthiest young ladies in the county. Mrs. Simmons had been instructed to bring the bridal gown for the young lady, and after she got on the train she made the discovery that the gown had been forgotten. The train was well on its way out of the city when the discovery was made, and Mrs. Simmons at once appealed to the conductor for aid. She disclosed the terrible situation she was in, but the conductor refused to assist her and the ruthless train sped on.

RINGS BELL FOR "DOWN BRAKES."

But as soon as the conductor had left the car Mrs. Simmons took the matter into her own hands, and, climbing upon the seat, she grasped the bell rope and began to ring "down brakes." The train trembled and came to a standstill. Passengers jumped from their seats and were thrown into the aisle by the sudden stopping of the cars. The brakeman leaped from the train expecting to find that some terrible accident had happened. A dispatch was sent over the wires that the train had been held up just out of Kenosha and the news spread like wildfire. The conductor hurried from one coach to the other, and when the last coach was reached he found Mrs. Simmons in the midst of a crowd of admiring friends still heroically tugging at the bell rope. Expostulations were in vain. The conductor reasoned with the woman and condemned her for her work in stopping the traffic of the road, but she held her ground and refused to release her hold on the rope until the wedding gown was safely on the train.

HOLDS TRAIN UNTIL RESCUE CAME

The train was stopped for fully twenty minutes, and at the end of this time the woman had won a complete victory, for as the train started to pull out again a man leaped on the rear platform bearing the coveted wedding gown.

British Guns and Troops Supporting the Attack on Spion Kop.

The difficulties in the way of the British who failed in their attempt to capture Spion kop are well illustrated in the above cut. The hill is very high and the sides are exceedingly steep. The British captured one end of the top of the hill but were unable to hold the position owing to the fact that no artillery could be drawn up the hill along the precipitous slope that was in their possession. The approach to the position held by the Boers was not particularly steep, and the Boers were consequently enabled to get all the artillery they desired. Its hot fire finally drove the British from the

"Where My Hat Hangs."

BY HAYDEN CARRUTH.

Copyright, 1899, by Hayden Carruth.

The hot last of July sun poured down upon the dusty road along the narrow coulee which led back among the bluffs and up to the prairie stretching away to the west. And at this time, despite the metropolitan pretensions of Hawk's Landing, with its twoscore of Mississippi steamboats a day, this prairie except for a narrow fringe along the bluff edge, was unbroken by the plow of the settler, for Minnesota was still a territory, and the civil war was a decade or more in the future.

Up the narrow trail and through the stifling dust a man was toiling. He looked rough even in that wild neighborhood and impressed the beholder at first sight as being middle aged, though closer inspection gave the idea of fewer years. He carried a dilapidated black satchel, evidently nearly empty, slung over his shoulder on a bit of pine slab, apparently a piece of driftwood, but still fresh from some up river sawmill. His coat was suspended on the end of his stick beyond the valise. He wore a rather wide leather belt, and his trousers were thrust in his boots, from the top of one of which projected the handle of a dirk knife, a utensil much affected by the steamboat men and raftsmen of the time and region, ostensibly for table and other uses of domestic peace, but really for employment in public brawls when the hand of these worthy citizens was turned against their brother men. Everything, in fact, indicated that the man plodding onward was a river man on his way to the harvest fields of the cultivated strip.

It was late in the afternoon when he reached the first house, still a little below the level of the prairie. He turned up the steep incline which led from the road and dragged himself, almost staggered, toward the house. At the door he dropped his coat and bag, sat down on the lower step and rested his head in his hands. Some one was moving about inside the house, but he made no effort to open communication.

By and by a woman, thin and perhaps 50 years of age, came to the door with a dish pan in her hands. She started slightly as she saw the figure before her, but only slightly, for figures of the character were too common.

"Well, what do you want?" she said rather sharply.

He looked up and for a moment seemed to be pulling his wits together. Then he said simply, "Work."

"Well, we want another man, but he needs to be right smart. Can you bind your station?"

"Yes—tomorrow."

"You don't 'pear as if you could today." She looked at him a moment as he sat with his head bowed. Then she added, "Have you been drinking?" He looked up quickly and for the first time gazed squarely in her eyes.

"Yes," he said.

"Thought so," was the woman's comment. "Well, rest up, and when my husband comes down from the field he'll talk with you."

The man arose and looked toward the barn. "I'll just go out and camp on the hay," he said. Then he added quickly as he drew a very black brier pipe from his pocket and laid it on the step, "I'll leave that there."

"You'd better leave your bottle here, too," said the woman.

The man started slightly, then drew an empty flask from his pocket, looked at it a moment and turned and threw it down the rocky gulch.

"If you had done that before you emptied it, you'd 'a been better off," said the woman. He made no reply.

"You look more intelligent than most of these fellers that come along," went on the woman candidly. "Don't you know better?"

"Yes."

"Then why don't you stop?"

"I can't."

"S'posen you try. If you stay here, we'll do what we can to help you."

The man looked at her, his manner showing more surprise than anything else. "I never had much help," he said slowly. "But it wouldn't do any good. It doesn't matter anyhow."

"It must to some one," returned the woman. "Haven't you got friends?"

"No."

"Where's your home?"

He moved away toward the barn, and the woman returned to the house.

When the husband and the other men came in at supper time, the stranger was asleep on the hay. At bedtime he was still sleeping heavily, and they did not disturb him. But in the morning, early as it was, they met him coming up the rocky path from the direction of the creek, where he had made a much needed toilet. Rogers, the farmer, readily struck a bargain with him, and after breakfast he went away to the harvest field with the others. He proved an industrious workman and staid not only through the wheat cutting, but during the stacking of the grain and while the other fall work went on, after the other hands had gone and only the farmer and his son, a lad of 18 remained. He had said that his name was Brown. Once he was away at Hawk's Landing for three days, and on his return slept in the barn for the best part of 24 hours. It was the old enemy.

* * * * *

October had come, and the long winding ravines when looked down upon from the bluff edges had become like valleys of fire with the red of the maple and the sumac and the glorious, flaming yellow of the trembling poplars. The threshing of the wheat was going on everywhere. From before the sun rose in the morning until darkness came there floated from the fields the low, monotonous hum of the threshing machines, and at night the sky glowed with reflections of the burning straw stacks. One day, somewhat earlier, perhaps in the latter part of September, a small steamboat bound north had momentarily thrust her nose into the slate colored sands of the Hawk's Landing levee. The gangplank had been hastily lowered and something carried down and left on the long windrow of driftwood. Then the steamer backed off and, with a cloud of black smoke pouring from her chimneys, plowed away up the river. The something left on the bank of bark and chips was a sick man. He was carried to a neighboring barroom to await the return of the only doctor from a visit to the country. When he came two hours later, he said the man was near unto death with the smallpox.

This was the start—small enough—but soon the disease appeared here and there in the neighborhood and began to spread, especially among the threshing machine crews.

One day the oldest Rogers boy, who had been away down the river a few miles with a machine, came home, complaining that he was ill. The doctor took but a moment to decide that he was suffering from the dreaded disease. Then, kindly, but firmly, the doctor said that he must be taken away, so as not to endanger the rest of the family and suggested an isolated woodchopper's cabin, a half mile away, on the other side of the coulee.

"And some one will have to be found to take care of him," went on the doctor. His mother started to speak, to say that she would go, when Brown got up from his chair and took the sick boy's hand, at the same time saying:

"I'll go, if it's agreeble to all concerned. I've had it—five years ago—down at Natchez."

In 20 minutes the doctor and the patient and the nurse rode away across the gulch and up the narrow trail to the cabin.

Many anxious days followed for the Rogers family. The doctor went every morning to visit the cabin, but no one else approached it. He brought back the report that the boy was having a severe attack, but that Brown was proving himself a good nurse. He had cleared away the underbrush about the cabin, so that the boy's mothers could see it from an upstairs window, and he hung out one flag when the patient was better and two when he was worse, or was supposed to be, though he never got out the second flag.

At last the crisis was past, and the boy began slowly to improve. But it took a long while, and it was many days before the doctor was justified in making arrangements to remove the two in quarantine. One day he said:

"Brown, tomorrow I'm going to take you both back. Haven't told the boy's folks yet, because I want to surprise them. I'll be up about 10 o'clock."

When, the next morning, the doctor drove up the coulee, he noticed how bare the trees were becoming. Only the few cedars and spruces and the little red oaks, far up on the bluff sides, relieved the nakedness of the scene. The brook bounded down the gulch, foaming over the rocks and crossing the road in a noisy, impetuous away. It was chilly, and as he got farther up the coulee he met a few flakes of snow swirling down on the northwest wind.

"Bad day to bring my patient down," he muttered, "but it's time he was at home. Guess the family will give him a warm reception and Brown too."

He turned off the main road to follow the path to the cabin. Standing in the shelter of a rock was Brown.

"I was just waiting for you, doc," said the man. "Reckon I'll go along down to the Landing. I s'pose it's been long enough, so that if I was going to have that there smallpox I would have it, ain't it?"

"Yes; but you said you had had it anyhow. Didn't you?"

Brown scratched a match on the rock deliberately and lit his pipe.

"I've been thinking it over, doc," he said slowly, "and I've come to the conclusion that it was something else I had—yellow fever, I believe. Tell the folks goodby." And he started down the road.

"But where are you going?" called the doctor.

"Where? Oh, anywhere. Just going —going home."

"But where's that?"

"Home—Oh, where my hat hangs!"

When Rogers reached the landing three hours later, determined to find him and carry him home, he was told that the man he sought had taken passage on a down river steamboat. This information came first hand—from the man who helped him up the gang plank.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Wilkes-Barre Record: The religious census of Lehighton, just completed, shows a population of 4,350. Of this number 1,643 attended Sunday school and 2,128 are communicant members of the various churches of the town. This leaves only 347 non-church-goers, and Lehighton people think no other town in the state can claim such a good record.

Indianapolis News: Since the United States has cast grave doubts on the safety of German toys, etc., Germany has discovered that tariff discrimination is no child's play.

Indianapolis News: The Republicans can blunder, but it is going to push them to do as much blundering as the silver Democrats.

Boston Transcript: A Connecticut farmer proposes to reconstruct the Garden of Eden, but he does not expect to have it ready before the fall.

Philadelphia Ledger: If those Esquimaux guns should some day blow the northwest corner off the United States Mr. Sulzer will at least have the satisfaction of saying, "I told you so."

Pittsburg Times: The conflicting reports coming out of South Africa show a handy ability to juggle with truth not equaled since the days of Weyler in Cuba.

Green Bay Gazette: Green Bay has three candidates for mayor and all are running on "reform" platforms. Surely the people should be able to get all the reform they want during the year. The only perplexity is in selecting the brand that is most desirable.

Milwaukee Sentinel: With the cigarette prohibited in the signal service offices there will be less danger of cloudy weather predictions.

Milwaukee Sentinel: What's in a name? Mr. Baumgaertner by any other name would be an honest public servant and persona non grata to the "street car ring."

Denver Post: It is announced that the whisky trust is in financial trouble. Whisky is in the habit of getting private individuals, as well as combines, into just that sort of trouble.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: A number of husbands will doubtless regret to learn that the season's catch of seals in the North Atlantic has been exceptionally good.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: The colored man who attempted to hypnotize a Chicago detective went about it in the wrong way. It is also evident that he went about it in the wrong place. Chicago detectives, as a rule, will not submit to hypnotism on the public streets.

Minneapolis Times: Hetty Green says she would rather see her daughter marry a bright newspaper reporter than a duke. So would a bright newspaper reporter, provided his brightness ran in the direction of provision for a rainy day.

Hudson Star-Times: Publishers are too modest. They had to go clear outside of the fraternity to find a man who thought he knew enough to know how Jesus would run a daily newspaper.

Appleton Post: It seems that one of the things which Rev. Editor Sheldon did last week was to make war on the corset. He was simply waisting his time as even Assemblyman Daggett might have told him.

St. Louis Star: Practice, it is generally supposed, makes perfect; but then the girl next door who practices on the piano in tune and out of tune, should not lose sight of the old adage that "patience" sometimes "ceases to be a virtue."

Worcester Spy: Mr. Bryan is now 40 years of age. He will soon be getting silver-haired.

St. Louis Star: In view of the almost innumerable kopjes mentioned as existing in the Transvaal, some curiosity is expressed as to where the Boers do their farming.

Minneapolis Journal: Tom Reed went down to Washington last week and sat around with a quizzical and exasperating grin on. Tom knows he isn't to blame.

Washington Star: Cuba is requested not to accept Kentucky as a model in all respects when learning to hold elections.

Boston Herald: Bishop Potter is glad to be able to speak in praise of the American army in the Philippines. Their morale is very high, they are fine appearing; healthy and splendidly disciplined men, well officered, according to the bishop, who appears to have made a close inspection of them.

Delavan Enterprise: David S. Rose, mayor of Milwaukee, admitted in a speech opening the campaign Tuesday, that the official pathway was one "not strewn with flowers." From the present indications of strong opposition to His Honor, and popularity of Henry Baumgaertner, the Republican candidate, it is quite apparent that there is one flower, the rose, which will not be strewn to any great extent by Milwaukee voters.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press: That all the woozy people in America are not housed in state institutions is shown by the fact that the treasury department is flooded with letters asking if it is true that the government is paying a premium on certain silver certificates because the plates had been stolen. The writers had been reading green goods literature.

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Mrs. Edmands was Cured of a Severe Case of Rheumatism at that advanced age.

Mrs. Susan H. Edmands.

Mrs. Susan H. Edmands, of 37 Broad St., Newburyport, Mass, when recently interviewed, said:

"A year ago last February I was taken with rheumatism. My hands swelled, and I suffered from soreness in the joints of my arms and limbs. At my age this was quite a serious matter, and I employed two doctors, but they did not cure me. One day my son found a little book at the door which contained a statement by a minister who formerly preached here, and was known to be a man of great truth and honesty. Over his signature he stated that he had been cured of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I told my doctor if he was willing I would try the pills myself. The minister whose statement I had read was known to the doctor, and the latter did not object, so I tried the pills. I soon began to see an improvement. The swelling went down and there was less soreness. I continued the use of the pills, in all seven boxes, and was entirely cured. If I am ever troubled with the rheumatism again I shall surely take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and advise others to do so who are afflicted with this disease." Signed SUSAN H. EDMANDS.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People expel impurities from the blood, and supply the material for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues. It has performed hundreds of almost miraculous cures in severe cases of Rheumatism, many times after doctors had given up hope.

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WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

Taxation of a city for its franchise is unhelp in Newport vs. Com. (Ky.), L. R. A. 518, in the case of a franchise to operate waterworks, as it is held that the city in respect to them occupies the position of a private corporation.

An assessment on a street railway for the expense of paving the space occupied by the roadbed and tracks and for a distance of two feet from each side is upheld in Shreveport vs. Prescott (La.), 46 L. R. A. 193. With this case is an extensive note on the liability of a street railway for paving assessment.

Interest in a benefit certificate in an association whose by-laws entitle the member to designate and change the beneficiary is held, in Thomas vs. Cochran (Md.), 46 L. R. A. 160, to go, on the member's death after that of the beneficiary, to the latter's representatives, and not to those of the member; and it is held not transmissable by the member's will.

An injury to a railroad-track inspector by an iron pin thrown off from a tender on a train run by a company other than his employer while he was standing more than ten feet from the track, is held in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway company vs. Berry (Ind.), 46 L. R. A. 33, to give him no right of action against the owner of the train without showing its negligence. With this case is a note, which at great length discusses the right of a servant to recover damages from persons other than his master for injuries received in the performance of his duties.

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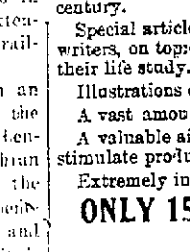

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READ THE JOURNAL

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

The Family Circle and the Table

INDISCRIMINATE SAVINGS.

Saving is not always economy. True economy consists as much in throwing out perfectly worthless articles which draw moths into the house as it does in saving articles that are of value. The woman who hoards up old tincans, with the idea that they may be utilized some time as receptacles for food is an extravagant manager, because she risks the health of her family thereby. The cans are made of inferior material, and it is not safe to use them to hold food or as cooking pans. Their usefulness is past after they are open and their contents poured out. It is economy to burn greasy old twine, old, dusty paper or anything which represents matter out of place when it is hoarded up.

THE CHAFFING DISH.

The chafing dish has ceased to be a fad. Like every other rage, it has burned itself out among its too enthusiastic votaries. But the housekeeper, who was perhaps slow at first to recognize the value of the new culinary aid, has come to appreciate its merits as a household companion. She has learned that by its help she can convert the fragments that remain from solid dishes into appetizing dainties with a skill her cook could not rival, and with far less expenditure of labor and discomfort than would be required to reach the same result over a coal range or a gas stove. Or, if she lacks the necessary fragments, she can evolve from raw materials compounds that might be the work of a cordon bleu, so good are they to sight, smell and taste.

So on Monday and Tuesday she lights the household flame under her chafing dish and makes the dreaded wash day or ironing day lunch a pleasure instead of a penance, a triumph instead of a martyrdom exacted by the powers that decree that cleanliness must come next to godliness, as Monday follows Sunday.

TRANSFORMING A NARROW HALL.

The commonplace, narrow hall is, in most people's opinion, an "impossible" place to beautify. But try the effect of a light paper, white or ivory paint, and a white, carved-wood archway. The most ordinary hall treated in this way can be made to look pretty.

Instead of the archway—which, however, is to be preferred—a brass rod, reaching across the hall from wall to wall, could be substituted, with curtains of some art material run on it.

The archway can be placed either in the hall or at the end, just at the foot of the staircase. In either case it looks delightful, especially if (should the arch be sufficiently high) a swinging lamp of wrought iron is suspended from the center.

Walls covered with tapestries or paper hangings are an invitation to microbes. On the other hand, walls covered with stucco or varnish can be readily cleansed of germs by washington, and possess the property of cleaning themselves.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Ladies' Home Journal: When it is necessary to keep finely decorated china plates piled together get some large sheets blotting paper and cut from them circles large enough to cover the inside of the plates. Place these between the plates.

Pieces of orange and lemon peel thrown into the water jug on the washstand will, it is said, pleasantly perfume the water and soften it until it is equal to rain water for the skin.

A French housekeeper says that in her country it is an invariable rule to add a little butter and powdered sugar to coffee beans while they are roasting. A very small piece of butter is needed to the pound, a bit perhaps as large as a hazel nut, and not more than a teaspoonful of powdered sugar. This treatment is the secret of the pleasant burnt sugar flavor in French coffee.

To keep silver bright without constant cleaning, which is injurious to the plated articles, dissolve a small handful of borax in a dishpanful of hot water with a little soap; put the silver in and let it stand all the morning; then pour off the suds, rinse with clear, cold water and wipe with a soft cloth. Or try a tablespoonful of ammonia in cold soap suds—about a teacupful—and polish with a soft cloth. Silver can also be polished by rubbing with oatmeal or a little baking soda. Egg stains can be removed from silver with a cloth dipped in salt water. Powdered charcoal gives the knives a fine polish if applied after they are scoured clean.

Fresh meat will keep longer if placed out of doors in the cool of the night.

Salt will curdle new milk, and should not be added to milk gravies, etc., until just before serving.

Borax makes a better washing powder than soda, as it is a neutral salt, and will not injure the goods.

Broiled oysters are dipped in melted butter, seasoned lightly with salt and pepper and broiled on an oyster broiler over a clear fire for two minutes on either side. They are especially delicious with maitre d'hotel sauce; or, if you prefer a simpler dish, serve them with fresh, sweet butter and slices of lemon.

Ladies' Home Journal: Either morning or night is a good time for a cold-water bath or even a tepid one, but a hot-water bath should be taken just before retiring, inasmuch as it is relaxing. Never bathe just before or after a hearty meal. Bathe after, instead of before, exercising, and bathe regularly every day.

FOR THE TABLE.

Lemon Sponge Cake.—An excellent, inexpensive cake. Mix three well beaten eggs with a cup of sugar and three tablespoonfuls of cold water. Add one and a half teacups of flour and two scant teaspoonfuls of baking powder which have been sifted together three times. Add the juice of half of half a lemon. Bake the cake in two layers, putting the following cream between them when they are cold: Mix one egg, half a cup of sugar and a teaspoonful of cornstarch together. Stir them slowly into a half pint of milk which is boiling. Cook the mixture in a double boiler until it thickens stirring it all the time, then add the grated lemon yellow rind of a lemon on some lemon extract.

Potato Puffs.—Put one cup of potatoes in a small pan; add yolk of one egg, two tablespoonfuls of cream, salt and pepper; stir over the fire until hot. Take from the fire; add the well beaten whites of the eggs; put this mixture into a greased baking dish; bake in a quick oven until brown.

WITH THE CASE T. M. TRAIN

Correspondent Describes the Large Crowds and Great Enthusiasm They Are Meeting With.

Steadily and slowly the special train containing the large consignment of J. I. Case threshers, stackers and engines is moving onward to its destination, Kansas City, Mo.

All day Thursday immense crowds, mostly tillers of the Sucker State's soil, gathered at the stations along the route, and when the train steamed into a station crowds of people gathered about the private coach making it almost impossible to distribute the catalogues, souvenir buttons and other advertising matter.

The photographer and the newspaper man are early on the scene. Snap shots of the outfit have been taken no less than twenty times. One "old boy" who apparently had never enjoyed city life to any extent, trained his "gun" on the sights, and after he had pushed the button he remarked to one of the party, "If I get a good picture, it probably will be worth thousands of dollars to you city folks some day." This was said in true pioneer style and caused the crowd that had gathered to burst into hearty laughter.

When the souvenir buttons, bearing a picture of the American eagle upon it—the company's trademark—are thrown out a most undignified scramble takes place. A little pamphlet entitled "A Country Romance," is intended only for the fair sex.

At Freeport, Ill., there were at least 5,000 people waiting at the depot and all were loud in their praise of the display.

The band generally plays "Roosevelt's March," much to the edification of the assembled crowds. They are really quite a "white" lot of fellows.

Savannah, Ill., was reached at dusk, and we were greeted with a fall of snow that had arrived the night before. Plainly speaking, it might be called a "bum" town, as the writer was held up by the knights of the road just as he was entering the hotel. However, the people of the place are very kind and obliging.

Everything is working smoothly. All stations are reached on time, and the trip is proving to be a most pleasant one.

Ward C. Clemons.

CASUALTY LIST LARGER

Later Report from Roberts Gives Increased Loss to British at Brandfort.

LONDON, March 31.—The War office has received the following from Gen. Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, March 30:

"Reports point to the enemy's leaving Brandfort and proceeding in a northerly direction. The casualties in yesterday's engagement were more numerous than at first reported: Officers killed, 2; wounded, 8; rank and file, killed, 10; wounded, 150; missing, 3.

KROONSTADT, Orange Free State, Friday, March 30.—Gen. Smuts to-day engaged the British at Malestkop, south of Brandfort, and held them at bay six hours. The burghers fought well. The casualties are unknown. The Free State raad will assemble at Kroonstadt on April 2.

LONDON, March 31.—Gen. Roberts reports the death at Norvals Point, on Wednesday, March 28, of Col. Hon. George Hugh Gough, C. B.

April Ladies' Home Journal: If tea and coffee cups are rinsed in cold water before being washed in soapy water they will not become stained. The hot soapsuds act as a mordant on the tannin of the tea or coffee, and so fix the stain on the china.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WORK OF THE Y. W. C. A. DURING PAST YEAR.

Report Shows a Successful Twelve Months and Miss Nelson Will Continue as Secretary.

The sixth annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association took place last evening in their rooms on Wisconsin street. There was a large crowd present and the meeting proved very successful and interesting. It was conducted by the president, Miss Vorce. A musical program was presented, consisting of a solo by Miss Susie Roberts, also Miss Edith Rowlands, a piano duet by Mrs. Wadmond and Miss Birkholz. The story of the house was read by Miss Burley and showed that the house at the present time was on a fine financial footing. The treasurer's report showed that all expenses had been fully paid, and showed that the house was now free from debt.

The secretary, Miss Nelson, then gave a very interesting talk on the work of the association. She said in substance that the work carried on each week was five Bible classes conducted by herself, Sunday afternoon meeting, one children's meeting, three noon meetings in factories, cooking classes, needlework classes, young housekeepers' club, and current events. These classes all show good results, and members of same are in loud praises of the benefit derived. There have been 11,969 callers at the building, 9,981 meals served, 100 young woman touched weekly in religious work and a good many other results. Some interesting socials have been given. Miss Nelson also said that we had over 3,000 young women in Racine and if all would join the association they could have everything necessary to carry on a successful association. It takes money to do these things and if the citizens of Racine would give money and show enthusiasm a great improvement could be made.

Some of the needs of the association are: More workers, more interest, more money, a down town location for the work outside of the boarding department; a place for physical training and recreation.

Miss Nelson has been secretary of the association for the past year and her work has been very satisfactory, having made a most efficient secretary. She is a very fluent speaker and her talks are always full of vim and interest. As an enthusiastic association worker she has no equal. The following are the officers:

President—Martha S. Vorce.
Vice-President—Mrs. Thos. Sharpe.
Secretary—Stella Carroll.
Treasurer—Mae H. Martin.

At the close of the meeting refreshments were served, and all joined in having a social time. During the evening a ladies quartette, composed of Misses Evans, Thorkelson, Estberg and DuFour sang a beautiful selection.

CEDAR RAPIDS WATERWORKS.

Arrangements Made for Plant on Plant Which Racine Plant Was Offered to Racine.

The Journal has secured from Mr. John Hughes, city attorney of Cedar Rapids, Ia., a copy of the franchise granted by that city to John H. Brown of Chicago, Illinois, authorizing the construction of a water works system in the city of Cedar Rapids.

This franchise is designed for the purpose of securing the ownership by the city of the water works system at the end of the franchise period, and in that respect, is very much like the plan now being considered in this city. There are other features of the Cedar Rapids plan which make it of value as a source of information to our citizens. Cedar Rapids is considerably smaller than Racine. The source of supply stipulated in the ordinance is Cedar river, the water being purified through filtering galleries. The ordinance provides for not to exceed 40 miles of mains to be supplied with 400 hydrants for municipal use. This will make a plant somewhat smaller than the plant in this city, yet so near to it in size that comparisons may be fairly made. The franchise is the result of long and careful study by the citizens of Cedar Rapids and, consequently, is the best result which they were able to attain. The term of the franchise is 25 years and the annual payments are $38,000, which include hydrant rentals. This franchise provides for the payment of a sum considerably in excess of the amount provided for in the proposition made by the Racine Water company to City of Racine.

A conference with Thomas M. Kearney attorney for the Water company, disclosed the fact that he was thoroughly posted as to the proceedings at Cedar Rapids.

He said that the experiment being made bythe Iowa city was a most interesting one, from which the City of Racine might derive information as to the fairness or lack of fairness of the proposition made by the local company.

When asked concerning the present condition of negotiations between the water company and the city, the attorney stated that he was not advised as to the time when they would be ready to make a report.

OBITUARY.

Warner.

Eli Whiting Warner died at his home, 1740 Park avenue, March 31, 1900, aged 90 years and seven months. Deceased had been a resident of Racine county since 1844 and was one of the pioneers. Two sons and three daughters survive Henry Warner of St. Cloud, Minn., and Daniel B. Warner of Racine and Misses Fannie and Kate Warner of Racine and Mrs. Hattie C. Root of Valley City, N. D. The time of funeral will be announced later.

Howard.

Irene, the one year and six months' old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Howard, died at their home, No. 813 Washington avenue, last night. The funeral will take place Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled, Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable, by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cured FREE. DR. CHASE, 1214 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RACINE BOYS WHO ARE FIGHTING IN ISLAND OF LUZON

Also List of Those Serving in the Army and Navy.

LOT OF REGULAR SOLDIER COMPARED WITH VOLUNTEER

John Buntrock, Formerly of This City, Writes That American Soldiers Are Not All Sick, But That They Enjoy Good Health.

For the benefit of those interested in the Racine soldiers now serving in the U. S. Army in the Phillipines The Journal published a complete roster of the boys now wearing the blue in the Orient. It is almost impossible to include every soldier that hails from this city as they are perhaps not known in this office.

On Christmas Eve an article appeared in the columns of this paper giving a list of Racine boys fighting the Filipinos. It told of about twenty-five but since that time more have turned up.

Among the longest on the islands is "Dick" Covert, who is expected home with the U. S. S. Baltimore. Glen Dickey, serving on the gun boat Concord, has been in the archipeligoes nearly three years. His time expires May 1, when he will return to his native heath. The rest who are serving enlistents in the army and navy, have different periods of time to serve.

The ordering home of some of the battalions of regulars who have been on the islands for the longest time, means that each man enlisted in the volunteers will have the opportunity of serving his entire term, which is twenty months, for the government is not going to muster out any volunteers who have become acclimated and have seen service as long as there are regulars, whose ranks have been broken by the bullet, sickness, disease and long campaigning through the almost impassable swamps and morasses of Luzon.

Who can imagine the thoughts of those whose memories crowd back in an ever increasing stream towards the land of their birth, when the order goes along the lines made vacant by the Filipino bullet or the swamp fever. But this order does not produce the effect upon the regular because he knows the regular's duty is to say nothing but wait until the higher officers act.

The volunteers are made up of the same material exactly as that of the professional soldier and stand ready at all times to obey every order, but nevertheless are favored, so to speak, by being shown preference when the time comes for going home. That was demonstrated when the volunteers sent to the Philippines in the spring and fall of '98 were ordered home. There were regulars who marched by their side during the many sharp engagements during that year, but when the government saw fit that such forces were not needed, the ordering home was commenced. This did not include the regular or professional soldier. Now, after that siege of long campaigning a battalion at a time with ranks diminished in number are being ordered back to what many of them call, "God's Country." Of the regulars now bound for the states Racine has no flaxened haired American boys among their ranks, consequently it will be many months before our boys return to the city, and among them now are the following:

NAVY.

Richard Covert, U. S. S. Baltimore.
Mat Latchet, U. S. S. Helena.
Joseph Sconicka, U. S. S. Baltimore.
Chas. Crangle, U. S. S. Baltimore.
Fred Wischman, U. S. S. Marietta.

ARMY.

Capt. George W. Rickeman, Commanding Co. C 45th U. S. V. Inf.
Joseph, Naylor, Hospital Steward.
Bernardt Knudson, 3d U. S. Inf.
James Larson, 3d U. S. Inf.
Peter Siebert, 31st U. S. V. Inf.
Chas. Fredericks, 31st U. S. V. Inf.
Philip P. Herrick, 34th U. S. V. Inf.
Chas. Myers, 34th U. S. V. Inf.
Harold Knight, 45th U. S. V. Inf.
Priv. Reiner, 45th U. S. V. Inf.
Priv. Schultz, 45th U. S. V. Inf.
Thomas, James, 45th U. S. V. Inf.
Richard Eismach, 45th U. S. V. Inf.
Martin Frederickson, 45th U. S. V. Inf.
Joe Keller, 31st U. S. V. Inf.

Dr. Davis, just arrived at San Francisco, was a veterinary surgeon in the army.

Among the Racine boys now serving in the army and navy in home waters and in the states, are as follows:

NAVY.

Lieut. "Bud" Brotherton, U. S. Navy, doing land duty at San Francisco.
Dan Miller, U. S. S. Marblehead.
Gene Houghton, U. S. S. Detroit.

ARMY.

Harry Kelley, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Among those who have recently been discharked from governmental service are:

NAVY.

Joe Latchett, U. S. Navy, yards, Norfolk, Va.

ARMY.

Dave Phillips, 1st N. Dak. Vols.

DIED IN NAVY ON FOREIGN SOIL.

Frank Olson, Havana, Cuba.

LETTER FROM A REGULAR.

The following is a letter written by John Buntrock, a member of Company M, 30th U. S. V. Inf., now doing duty in the Phillipines. John is well and favorably known in the city and has a large circle of friends who will be glad to hear what he has to say of his experiences in Luzon attired in a blue uniform and carrying a rifle. He is a daring fellow and one that would rather fight than eat. During the Cuban campaign in the war with Spain, he served as a trooper in Troop "A" 8th U. S., Cavalry and participated in the battle of Santiago. After returning to the states and being mustered out of that branch of the service, it was but a short time before the remembrances of war and the thoughts of thrilling experiences crept back into his bosom, which, rekindling that fascination army life exerts, the first thing he knew, he too, was again in the ranks, and had enlisted in the above company and regiment. He was bound for the Philippines and that was what he wanted. He now has been on the islands some time and from the tone of his letter, does not expect to be a victim of a Filipino bullet, but fully intends to return to the states.

Tayabas, Philippine Islands,
Feb. 16, 1900.

My Dear Friend:—

I now have the opportunity of sitting down and again writing to you and absent friends, a pleasure which seldom comes out way over here, for we are continually kept on the move and have little time and poor conveniences, facilities and material to devour. I am in good health, so are all of Company M. It must have been in a Democratic paper that you heard all of our company were sick. There are not a more hale and hearty lot of fellows on the islands than we are.

We are about through with our "hiking," and covered between 500 and 600 miles in about thirty days. There were some pretty stiff holes to go through once in a while, but we managed to accomplish all our undertakings. We had about seven skirmishes; eight or ten are now dead, about twenty-five wounded and eleven are held as prisoners by the insurgents in the mountains. We captured an insurgent colonel and released several Spanish prisoners who were held by the goo-goos. They gave us the news about our eleven men being prisoners, and now two more of our men are missing.

We had a little battle February 4, while we were drawing commissary supplies, such as hard tack and canned goods. There was one teamster wounded and one of his mules killed. It was a picnic for us as they were only about fifty yards away. All we could hear or see was the blast of their guns. Most of us felt a little frisky, for we captured nearly fifty gallons of Vieno. We did not do a thing, for we were thirsty as a fish out of water. We drank from the captain down. All filled their canteens and there was quite a gay time in the ranks.

Today we were to escort the general into the city, so the colonel selected, what he called, the best company in the regiment, and that was us, for we have the heartiest lot of men in the regiment.

While we were nearing the town we had another pretty hot scrap, the bullets sang over our heads like a lot of humming birds. The selection they rendered was entitled "Wiss Bing."

This place beats Cuba all to thunder, for there is a whole lot more fun; the first day we were here we didn't run across a thing, the second ditto, but the third—O, my!—we could see the trousers, shirts and satchels and many other articles of considerable value that had been thrown away in the enemy's flight, when they found we were after them.

I had a little monkey for a long time, but one day were were ordered into a scrap and I let one of the guards take him until we whipped the insurgents off the earth, but when I came back he told me the monkey bit him and he had to let him go. He said the monkey took the same course I did, but he could not find me. The little thing would follow me wherever I would go and I never had to tie him. I have my eyes on another and expect to get him tomorrow.

I will keep him 'till I reach home and then you can have him as a memento of the Philippines. I will also send a lot of other "stuff" we secured out of the houses as soon as I can find a box.

While we were in the mountains, we were five days without rations being issued. All we had to eat was what we could obtain in foraging, such as chickens, pigs and rice. We used to take eatables right off of their fires and eat them, for you can imagine how a fellow feels after being in the mountains four or five days without any black coffee or hardtack.

We were attacked at night in a little town called Louiziara and we were nearly full of that Vieno, which is like the stoutest of whisky, but we done good work. We had just returned from a foraging expedition and had sixteen chickens for eight men.

Well, everything is all right with the rest of the fellows and myself. Tell our friends not to read any more Democratic papers, but read a Republican. Tell him we are not a lot of sick beats like we were last year in Cuba.

Well, I guess I will close for this time. Don't forget to send me some books and "nigger hair" for we are out of luck for tobacco. I will make it good when I return. With best regards to all.

From your best friend,
John Buntrock.
Co. M, 30th U. S. V. Inf.

ALL STILL QUIET IN KENTUCKY

No Arrests Made Yesterday—Beckham's Regiment Filling Up.

Frankfort, Ky., March 31.—Nothing has yet transpired in the matter of the proposed arrest of Gov. Taylor, though it was said in democratic circles that a warrant had been issued for his arrest. The republicans continue to declare that an attempt to place Taylor in custody will precipitate all sorts of trouble. Friends of "Tallow Dick" Combs, the negro barber arrested Thusday at the instance of the Goebelites, secured his release on a writ of habeas corpus. Beckham's military force is looking up. The formation of a new company at Frankfort gives him all told a command of about twelve companies. Most of the west Kentucky troops are in Col. Smith's regiment and will recognize Beckham. The company now organizing at Paducah will enroll under Beckham and the Beckhamites are also counting upon winning over the Louisville legion.

Engraved cards and invitations at the Journal office.

KENOSHA CITIZEN COMMITS SUICIDE

Places Loaded Shotgun Against His Breast and Pulls Trigger.

DESPONDENT BECAUSE OF WIFE'S SICKNESS

Mystery Surrounds Death of John Mohr, Found Drowned in River—Italian Acquitted of Charge of Murder.

KENOSHA, Wis., March 31.—(Special.) The entire city was shocked this morning when the announcement was made that Thomas Irving, one of the oldest and best known citizens, had committed suicide by shooting. It was not believed at first, but it was only too true. Mr. Irving was quite a wealthy man, having made his fortune by speculating in hay. In the city he owned a large amount of real estate.

For a long time Mrs. Irving had been in ill-health and she and her husband had just returned from a trip to California. Mr. Irving was despondent and down-hearted on account of her sickness, but to his friends did not show it to any extent, and he was around the city last night and went home in good spirits.

He arose at the usual hour this morning, went to the barn and did his chores, and nothing in his demeanor indicated that he intended to take his life. About 8 o'clock he went to his room, lay down on the floor, placed the muzzle of a gun loaded with buckshot against his breast, and with a bed slat pushed the trigger and the whole charge of shot took effect in his breast, many going into his heart. The report of the gun was heard and a few minutes later Mr. Irving was found dead.

He was a man 52 years of age and had lived in Kenosha most of his life, and was popular with all classes. He was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges and other secret societies. A wife and six children survive and they are well provided for.

DROWNED IN KENOSHA RIVER.

KENOSHA, Wis., March 31.—The lifeless body of John Mohr, a well-known German resident of the city, was found in the river yesterday morning by members of the Kenosha life-saving crew. Mohr had been employed at the Allen tannery and was reported missing when the place closed last night. Search was made for him during the night and this morning the life-savers were asked to drag the river. The finding of the body has made his death a mystery. There was no reason why he should have committed suicide, and men who were at work at the point where the body was found claim that it would have been impossible for Mohr to have jumped into the river without their having seen him. The police are investigating the case, but as yet have no clue.

A FINE DONATION.

KENOSHA, Wis., March 31.—(Special.) Samuel Houston, one of the best known farmers and cattle men of Kenosha county, to-day presented to the Simmons Library association his entire collection of medals awarded to him on cattle, for butter, and for other products. They are valued at several thousand dollars and embrace medals from the World's fair, Paris exposition, etc.

VITI ACQUITTED.

KENOSHA, Wis., March 31.—The jury in the case of Pasquali Viti, who was tried on the charge of murdering Antonio Bruno, found the prisoner not guilty of the charge.

THE PORTO RICO TARIFF.

American Economist: An analysis of the proposed Porto Rican tariff, made by the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune shows that it will be vastly more advantageous to Porto Rico as well as to United States than that which formerly existed in the island. Under the old tariff imports of flour from the United States were required to pay $3.30 per hundred pounds duty, for the sake of increasing the profits of the Spanish millers who furnished the island's supply, while persons engaged in the import trade in the island had to pay from $420 to $1,750 in license fees, thus making a tax vastly greater than the very low import duty proposed by the pending bill. Coffee shipped to Spain according to this statement had to pay a duty of $5.70 per hundred pounds, while the United States under the new tariff proposes to admit it free. Sugar had to pay a duty of $2.04 per hundred pounds, which is more than twice what the United States proposes to exact. Tobacco and wood, the other important products of the island, had also to pay an export duty to get out of the island and an import duty to get into the Spanish market; and in addition to this, Spain appropriated at least 40 per cent. of the duties collected for her own peninsular uses, whereas the new tariff proposes to devote every cent, including the duties on Porto Rican goods coming through the United States custom houses to the interests and benefits of Porto Rico.

Delagoa Award Considered Unfair.

London, March 31.—In financial centers the Delagoa Bay railway award is regarded as unfair. Ordinary shares of the road which Friday afternoon sold at 7¼ are now quoted at 1. First mortgage debenture bonds which Friday sold for 132 are now unsaleable at 110, and second debentures which were quoted at 115 are down to 50.

Perfect womanhood depends on perfect health. Nature's rarest gift of physical beauty comes to all who use Rocky Mountain Tea. 35c. Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.

Questions for Women

If you were offered sure aid in time of trouble would you put it aside and accept something of doubtful efficiency?

If you saw before you a strong and safe bridge leading to your goal, would you ignore it to try some insecure and tottering structure?

The answer to these questions is plain. You would, of course, choose without hesitation what all evidence showed to be the safe thing, and you would risk nothing in useless experiments.

Why, then, do some women risk one of their most precious possessions—their health—in trying medicines of unknown value, which may even prove hurtful to them?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has stood the test of years. It has the largest sale of any remedy for female ills in the world, and nothing could have given it this sale except its own merit.

Do not try any experiments, but buy what is known to be reliable. Mrs. Pinkham's Compound can do all that is claimed for it, and all statements in regard to it can be easily verified. Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for a little book she has just published containing letters from the mayor of Lynn, the postmaster and others.

Mrs. Pinkham's advice is offered free of charge to all women who write to her for aid. This invitation is constantly renewed. A million women have been cured of serious female ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine.

Three Letters from One Woman, Showing How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Falling of the Womb:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I see your advertisement in the papers in regard to treating woman's diseases, and would be grateful to you for your advice in my case. I am suffering from falling of womb, have pains in my sides and legs, in fact I ache all over. I am getting so weak I cannot stand on my feet much. I have the headache sometimes, and a choking, tight feeling in my breast and throat. Have a baby seven months old. I hope to hear from you soon, as I am in so much distress."—MRS. J. R. COMPTON, Eggbornsville, Va., May 16, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I followed your advice and I am now on the second bottle of your Vegetable Compound and I think it is going to cure me. If it does I will ever praise it, for I am, and have been, a great sufferer; but now I live in hopes of getting well."—MRS. J. R. COMPTON, Eggbornsville, Va., July 12, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Again I write to you. When I first wrote to you for advice in regard to my troubles I thought I could never get well again. After receiving your letter I followed your advice exactly, and thanks to you, I am cured of that dreadful disease. I cannot find words to express the good your medicine will do. It is really more than was recommended to me."—MRS. J. R. COMPTON, Eggbornsville, Va., April 12, 1899.

Two Women Cured of Irregularity, Falling of the Uterus and Ovarian Trouble.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have female weakness. Menstruation irregular, and I suffer bearing-down pains in left side and hip. My doctor said I had womb trouble and enlargement of the ovaries. I have doctored two months, but see no improvement."—MISS MARY E. REED, Swan Creek, Ill.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Your good advice has been worth more than all I ever received from a doctor. Words cannot express my gratitude to you for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After twelve years' suffering I am stout and healthy."—MISS MARY E. REED, Swan Creek, Ill., April 28, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I suffer female troubles. My doctor wishes my ovaries taken out, but I shall never consent. Menstruation is irregular and my head has a tired feeling. Hospital treatment does me no good. I have five children and am forty-four years old. Please advise what medicine to take."—MRS. E. H. SONDERS, 437 N. 40th St., Philadelphia, Pa., September 27, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I followed the advice you gave me and your medicine has cured me. I felt better when I had taken the Vegetable Compound but a week."—MRS. E. H. SONDERS, Philadelphia, Pa., February 6, 1899.

Another Case of Nervous Prostration and Inflammation of the Bladder Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have used your Vegetable Compound for female weakness and it has done wonders for me. I also had nervous prostration—was not able to look after my housework. After taking one bottle I began to improve, and am now better in every way and feel like a different person."—MRS. DELLA KEISER, Marionville, Pa., February 22, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound enough for the good it has done me. I suffered from inflammation of the bladder. I tried doctors, but obtained no relief. At last I decided to write to you, and now, thanks to your remedies, I am entirely cured."—MRS. K. S. GRADY, 131 Union St., High Bridge, New York City, April 11, 1899.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The weekly bank statement shows: Surplus reserve, increase, $4,018,850; loans, increase, $3,280,900; deposits, increase, $7,700,200. The banks now hold $9,836,150 in excess of the legal requirements.

FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Copyright, 1900, By J. S. Trigg, Rockford, Ia.

Beans and peas are soil fertilizers.

Wherever man can obtain his food by the mere gathering of it he is generally too lazy to get two days' rations ahead.

June eggs brought 12 cents to the producer to go into cold storage last year, and the cold storage men came to grief. Such prices are not likely to obtain this year.

The wise farmer will let public office knock very loudly at his door before he will welcome it. There is no surer way in which to spoil a good farmer than to make a politician of him.

It does not pay for men to assume the slavery incident to running a dairy with cows which will not make to exceed 150 pounds of butter a year. It is better to let the calves suck the cows.

The average butter yield of the cows in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota is nothing to brag of at about 160 pounds per head. Still it is better than that of Connecticut at 80 pounds and North Carolina at 59 pounds.

Contracts are being made for the new crop of wool at prices ranging from 18 to 23 cents. This condition of things is giving to the sheep the place heretofore occupied by the hog as the money maker on the farm.

Horse meat is quoted at 18 cents per pound at some of the cities of central Europe. Whatever qualms these people may have had as to the use of horseflesh in the past it is very evident they are gettin over them.

No man can make much of himself if he is idle. Work is absolutely indispensable to development of the best there is in man. The tramp, the dude and the titled aristocrat won't work and so become just poor truck.

Steel freight cars having a carrying capacity of 100,000 pounds, or 50 tons, are now being turned out. It will be remembered when the 15 ton car made its appearance and what a remarkable advance in railway transportation it was thought to be.

The Vermont and Ohio sugar bushes will be busy places these days. The maple sugar season is very short. The glucose mills run the year round. Somehow it is very difficult to prevent the glucose factory and the sugar bush from working in conjunction.

The best place to put the barnyard manure is on the grass land and pastures and let it lie on the surface of the ground at least a year before plowing under. It is a poor policy to let it lie one or two years in the yard and rot before it is applied to the land.

Farmers from Illinois and Iowa seeking farms in Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas want to look out for the agricultural dead line which traverses those states from north to south, the line beyond which ordinary farm operations cannot safely be carried on.

The sawdust and bark from the lumber mills at Minneapolis, which for so many years were nuisances almost impossible to get rid of, are now ground up and used as fuel for power stations and waterworks plants and from being an expense have become a source of profit to the mills.

The potato find conditions for its most perfect development on the burned pine lands of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota when they are first cleared. Such new timber lands are full of humus, in which the potato fairly revels. The climatic conditions there are more favorable than farther south also.

A man asked us the other day if there was any better feed for a milk cow than cut corn fodder, ears and all. Yes, John, there is. Sheaf oats, clover hay, six pounds of bran a day and two pounds of oilmeal. A cow can't do her best at the tail on cut corn any more than the Hebrews could make bricks without straw.

Three things are essential to seed germination—light, heat and moisture. This fact explains why clover seed plowed under and covered to a depth of five or six inches will remain dormant for years until a later plowing will bring the seed to the surface, when it will germinate and surprise the owner of the field.

Whenever women organize and take hold of some public improvement connected with municipal life they always make a success of it. The best kept cemeteries in the country are managed by women. Tree planting, parks, street cleaning and the general improvement of the appearance of the town are all promoted by getting women interested in such work. Women are, further, good financiers and will make a dollar of the public money do more and better work than will most men. We never heard of one stealing. More women should interest themselves in this sort of patriotic work.

If you will get a tea chest one in which the tea is imported from China, you will get a very good idea of some conditions which prevail in that country. By stripping the covering from such a chest it will be found that the wood or boards of which it is made are all the product of small trees, conifers, not over six or eight inches in diameter, the sap wood and even the bark being left on the pygmy boards.

Twenty miles of barbed wire fence is utilized in an Indiana community for a system of rural telephone communication and with much success. The only break there has been in the line after a year's service was when one day a bull broke through a section of the fence. The cost of the line complete with 30 telephones in 30 farm houses was only $300. The connection across the highways is made by an overhead wire.

The inquiry is made whether hog cholera is to become one of the fixed and permanent factors connected with hog raising in this country or whether, like most other pests of the vegetable and animal life, it will gradually wear itself out and disappear. It is probably here here to stay, and while the destructiveness of the disease may possibly be mitigated in some degree by the use of better methods of breeding and feeding, the man with a big drove of hogs must always face the fact that he is liable to lose them all inside of 30 days by this disease. No breed is exempt, no known method of care and feeding will bar the disease and no known antidote cure it when it appears.

COME TO JUDGMENT.

All through the west a craze has developed for the unearthing and forced collection of taxes due the state which should have been levied, but never were, because old Moneybags was able to stand the assessor off and swear that he did not have a cent of taxable property in his name. Syndicates of sharp fellows have taken this work up and are after the delinquents, doing the work on a percentage basis, and are making fortunes out of the work. Whatever the result may be so far as back taxes are concerned there is not the least doubt that the moral effect on future assessments will be very noticeable.

PLANT A TREE.

What is going to be done in the matter of planting trees this spring? Somewhere there is place where one should be planted and perhaps many. It may be a nice elm to grow and shade your back kitchen. It may be a few elms or maples to be set around that barren and desolate school house lot. It may be a row of white-ash, maple or even cotton wood to be set along the highway, bordering the farm about 50 feet apart, to beautify the landscape and break the force of the prairie winds. It may be a few fruit trees to be planted either in the orchard or in unoccupied nooks around the homestead. Americans have been so slashing, cutting and burning up their magnificent forests for a hundred years that it has become the imperative duty of every patriotic citizen to do something each returning spring season to help repair the wanton waste of trees. Plant them for beauty, plant them for fuel, plant them for protection and plant them for their beneficent influence on climate.

REGULAR HOURS FOR FARM WORK

"I bought three watches o years ago, one for myself and one each for my two boys, who help me with the farm work, and when 12 o'clock comes we quit work promptly for dinner, and at 6 o'clock we quit work for the day. We are always on time for our meals, and this makes mother's work at the house much easier an dpleasanter. I find that we can accomplish more work by having regular hours and working not over ten hours a day than we can in any other way." So said a farmer friend of ours a few days ago. There is a point here for other farmers. First as to the work in the house. It is enough to make a sweet tempered woman a scold and cross-grained to never be able to tell when the men folks will come to their meals. Te food gets cold and half spoiled, and the routine of housework is all disarranged. Then as to the work. There are well established limitations on both man and team as to work. No team should draw a plow, harrow, seeder or harvester more than ten hours, with an hour off at noon. No man should work more than ten hours, save in cases of emergency. In the long run it will be found that both man and team will accomplish as much when thus worked as when a 12 or 13 hour day is dragged out in the field. Modern machinery has enabled the farmer to keep his work inside of ten hours, and the sensible farmer will try to so limit it, both for the sake of his family, his men and his teams. Suppose you try to work 15 hours a day as a regular thing and wear yourself out and die at 50, who's ahead, save the undertaker?

SCHOOL VERSUS POULTRY.

The opportunities for the young woman to make her own living are all too limited at best where she does not have the chance or does not desire to marry. Thus it goes that a larg per cent. of our nice girls take up teaching as the most desirable and often for them the seemingly only business in which they may indipendently support themselves. In the comparison drawn we have reference to the country school teacher and not to the one who by virtue of a superior education can command a $50 position in some city school. She needs no help from us. The average lady teacher of our country schools receives, say, $25 per month for seven months in the year. Out of this sum she has to pay for board $70 and other expenses inseparable from her profession not less than $15. When she has properly clothed herself, she will have less than $50 left for her year's work. And this money has been well earned at the expense of a vast amount of nervous strain and fret and worry, never her own mistress and independent, but a public employee to be criticized an dfound fault with as it ay please an unfeeling constituency. Now let's suppose that our nice girl, instead of teaching school, devoted her time and attention to poultry, and we are going to assume that she has a father or brother who will assist her in getting a start, for men will generally help a woman who thus wants to help herself. Such a woman could easily take care of enough poultry after the first year to bring her in an income of at least $400 and give her a net profit of more than four times the amount which she can make teaching school and not one-half the fret, worry and hard work. There are too many of the $25 teachers, but there never will be too many 10 cent eggs. We know personally of several women who get a gross return from their poultry of more than $200 per year, and they give their poultry but little care, having a husband, children and hired men to provide for. It is lots easier to feed chickens and gather eggs than it is to teach the multiplication table to Bill Jones' boy. Now, if any of our young lady readers should find themselves interested in this proposition we would say go slow at first and increase your flock as you acquire experience. If you take up the poultry business in a business-like way, you may rest assured that you can make twice the money you can teaching school and find the work infinitely lighter and pleasanter.

HOW TO RAISE CELERY.

This is one way to raise it. It may not be the best way, but it is good enough: Get a paper of seed of the self bleaching variety. Sow the seed one-half inch deep about the middle of March in a box filled with good earth. The plants will be a long time in coming up—three or four weeks. When the little plants get into the second leaf, transplant them into another and larger box or into the garden if danger from frost is past, pricking them out about one inch apart. When they cover the bed, transplant them again in a bed four inches apart and let them remain there until they are wanted to set out permanently in the trench or bed. The object of this frequent transplanting is to secure strong, bushy, vigorous, well rooted plants, which when last set, may be moved with plenty of earth and go to making a vigorous growth at once. Set the plants not in a trench, as so many do, but in an oblong bed 4 feet wide and 24 feet long, throwing out from this bed six inches of dirt to the sides, then spading deeply and thoroughly enriching the bed and planting these big strong plants ten inches apart each way. The bed is well hoed and watered, and when the plants are ten inches high a part of the dirt thrown out is returned to hill them up, this being repeated as needed during the season. A box of boards a foot high is placed around the outside of the bed to keep the earth in place. The bed must have an abundance of water, so it is best to locate it near a source of water supply. When the celery is large enough to use, which will be in early September, commence at one end of the bed. When cold weather comes cover the part of the bed not used with a lot of hay or straw, and nice celery can be dug well into December. By taking up the plants and packing in moist sand in boxes in the cellar a good supply can be carried over for use during the winter. In the manner described year after year an abundant supply for family use of this delicious vegetable has been raised. It may be mentioned that the celery thus grown at hoe is very much more tender and toothsome than that imported.

AGRICULTURAL ALASKA.

The agricultural possibilities connected with Alaska are very interesting. During the past season 11 varieties of spring wheat, a dozen each of barley and oats, rye, flax and buckwheat have been grown and matured in the vicinity of Sitka. Red clover has lived through the wnter and has matured seed. The finest of cauliflowers, cabbages and other garden vegetables have been grown. On the coast islands, which are warmed by the Japan current of the Pacific ocean, cattle and sheep have been wintered on the native grasses alone, and sheep have been kept the year round without housing or food. It has been thought tha t because of its latitude Alaska is entirely without agricultural possibilities and that only furs, fish, lumber and gold could be produced, but the contrary is being proved true, and as the resources of the country are developed the products of the farm will yet add to the marvelous wealth of the country.

AN EX-SENATOR DIES.

Death of Chas. H. Gibson of Maryland at Home of His Brother in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ex-United States Senator Charles H. Gibson of Maryland died at 2 o'clock this morning of heart disease at the residence of his brother, Lieut. Gibson of the navy, in this city, where he has resided since his retirement from the senate.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

MANILA, March 31.—The Chinese General Pana, who has been terrorizing and devasting the province of Panay, surrendered at Legaspi, to Brigadier-General Kobbe, who is now bringing him to Manila.

PUTNEY, England—The fifty-seventh annual boat race between the crews representing the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, rowed today over the usual course from Putney to Mort lake and was won by Cambridge.

WASHINGTON—The president decided to appoint Charles Barnes at present vice and deputy consul at Cologne, Germany, consul of that place to succeed to the vacancy caused by the recent death of his father. The new appointment is from Illinois.

American Coal for England.

New Orleans, La., March 31.—Walter Parrott, the London banker now in New Orleans, says an English syndicate of coal dealers has just closed a deal by which 2,000,000 tons of American coal will be delivered at New Orleans for export within the next two years. The purchase price agreed upon is 75 cents a ton at the pits.

Bloody Battle in Algiers.

Paris, March 31.—Dispatches from Algiers report that a sanguinary engagement preceded the occupation of Inghar oasis on March 19. The Twat tribesmen lost 600 killed and 1,000 wounded, and 600 were taken prisoners. The French had two officers and ten men wounded.

EXPERIENCE

has taught us how to make the best Emulsion in the world; Experience has proved that this Emulsion is worthy of entire confidence. There are many imitations of

Scott's Emulsion

and all kinds of substitutes for it; but none equal it. If your doctor recommends you to take Cod-Liver Oil, or you know yourself that you need it, get SCOTT'S EMULSION; it is the best Cod-Liver Oil in the best form.

If we had your address we would send you a sample and a pamphlet telling more about it.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 415 Pearl St., New York.

TRUST INTERESTS NOT BENEFITTED

Senator Fairbanks Advocates Tariff on Porto Rican Products.

DIFFERENT METHODS OF TAXATION PRESENTED

Imposition of Tariff Duties Similar to Those of United States the Most Feasible—Urgent Necessity for Providing a Revenue for Island.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—After some preliminary routine business the senate resumed consideration of the Porto Rican bill. Senator Bacon (Ga.) made a statement concerning the substitute which he offered yesterday. He desired, he said, to arrogate no credit to himself for the substitute, as it was a measure originally prepared by Senator Foraker, amended slightly. It presented, he thought, the best proposition yet made as to Porto Rico, inasmuch as it provided for a free territorial government of the United States.

Senator Foraker said he was not insensible to the compliment paid him by Senator Bacon in adopting his "original draft" of the bill, and was inclined to congratulate him upon having reached a point where he (Foraker) was two months ago. However, he now regarded the bill as entirely inadequate.

When that section of the bill relating to the legislative assembly of Porto Rico was reached Senator Pettus (Ala.) offered an amendment that the legislature of Porto Rico should have no power to enact any law in conflict with the constitution of the United States. The amendment was lost.

Senator Fairbanks (Ind.) then addressed the senate in support of the pending measure.

Fairbanks said in part: "There are two principal questions which lie at the very foundation of the pending bill. One question is that of congressional power and the other a question of national policy. So much attention has been devoted to the constitutional question that scant consideration has been given to the question of policy, that the urgency of the situation as respects the relief for Porto Ricans has been very largely overlooked."

"After presenting some generalizations with respect to the power of congress over Porto Rico based upon what he regarded as an "Overwhelming weight of authority and sound reason," Fairbanks then presented in detail some interesting information regarding Porto Rico, its people, its trade, and its commerce and its productions. He showed the estimated revenue from the 15 per cent duty on the basis of last year's commerce would be $307,756.

Discussing the proposed tariff, he said: "According to the best estimates thus far made it will require $2,000,000 for the ordinary civil administration island for the current year. The necessity for construction on school houses, the inauguration of a comprehensive system of education and construction and improvement of roads all appeal strongly for the appropriation of money and more than $3,000,000 could be judiciously spent.

"The committee thought it wise and entirely just, without going into any comprehensive taxing system, that some measure should be provided for supplying the island with some portion of the revenue so obviously needed. It seemed to it that one method providing a part of the revenue was through the customs offices. It recommends, therefore, a deduction in existing tariff duties of 85 per cent leaving in operation a duty of 15 per cent. The committee did not regard this as protective, but purely and simply as revenue duty. The amount to be collected at this rate is to be turned over to the Porto Rican treasury for support of the insular government.

"The necessity of providing a revenue for support of the island is more manifest and more familiar as we become acquainted with the actual conditions prevailing and with what was needed to rehabilitate it. Upon closer and more minute inquiry it seemed impossible, or at least inadvisable to attempt to raise the entire amount required to support the insular administration by a direct tax upon the people. "How are the revenues required for support of the insular administration to be obtained? Obviously in one of four ways.

First by direct appropriation from the treasury of the United States.

Second—By loans.

Third—By direct taxation in the island.

Fourth—By imposition of tariff duties.

As to the first method it is proposed the people of the United States have already liberally contributed from their treasury for benefit of the Porto Ricans. They done it with a generous hand, but in working out the Porto Rican problem it must be understood the Porto Ricans are not to be treated as mendicants. They must bear their full share of the burdens of civil government according to their capacity.

The second method of supplying the insular treasury, namely by loan, cannot be made effective until an insular government is created upon the island.

"The third plan which has been proposed is impracticable for reasons heretofore indicated. An imposition of additonal direct taxes would, in the language of General Davis, amount to practically a confiscation.

The fourth plan which has been proposed is that which is for more than a century has been the most acceptable method in the United States and that is through the imposition of tariff duties.

Adverting in the provisions of the pending bill Fairbanks said: "The statement has been frequently made that duties are modified and imposed at the dictation of the sugar and tobacco trusts. Those on the opposite side of the chamber frequently referred to the action of the committee as having been inspired by some mysterious occult influence for obvious purposes.

Let us briefly analyze the situation. The interests of the trusts, if any interests they have, is limited to two articles, sugar and tobacco, which are exported to the United States. The sugar trust as we are advised is interested chiefly, if not exclusively, in the refining of sugar. "It is, therefore interested in the question as to whether raw sugar purchased in Porto Rico shall be admitted into the United States free or with a tariff of 15 per cent. The Dingley rates imposed upon it. The least observant mind must perceive that it is interested in absolute free admission of raw sugar, and that it in the very nature of things is opposed to an imposition of any duty whatever. It is inconceivable that it would advocate the imposition of a duty upon its raw product so as to increase the price thereof to itself, unless we attribute to it less sagacity than it is supposed to possess. After pointing out that the proposed tariff shall cease absolutely on March 1, 1902, and that as soon as the Porto Rican assembly shall have put into operation a system of local taxation commerce between the island and the United States shall be free, Fairbanks concluded:

"We should consider the subject before us in illiberal or dogmatic spirit. No matter what shades of opinion there are with respect to the best course to be pursued and the wisest measures to be adopted with respect to Porto Rico there is a perfect unity of purpose among all parties here to provide the most liberal form of government and just laws under which may be promoted in the very highest degree her welfare. It is not given the finite mind to read her future, but we may believe that, under the inspiration of republican laws and under the impetus of American example her people will grow in knowledge, strength and power and forever bless our great republic."

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

After some routine business the house to-day took up consideration of the fortification and appropriation bill. Mr. Hemenway (Ind.), in charge of the bill, explained its provisions. It carries $7,093,488.

Mr. Shattuck (O.), under the latitude allowed for general debate, followed with an hour's speech on general polotical topics, tariff, expansion and southern election laws.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

An automobile which cost when new $3,000 sold at auction in Paris recently for $13,200, after having made a fast record. The Trotter and Pacer regards this fact as an indication that "developed" speed is valuable in machines as well as in horses.

A new export to Hawaii is rice, which is raised in Louisiana.

Coal has been selling for $125 a ton in the neighborhood of Dawson.

Three hundred thousand bushels of potatoes will be ground in Wisconsin starch factories this year.

Ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer of Wisconsin lately sold his last piece of property in Washington and at the time of his death owned only a trifling lot of suburban acreage. He took a keen interest in Washington affairs and was extremely well posted on what was going on.

Among the most abstemious men in New York state are three of its leading politicians—David B. Hill, Richard Croker and Louis F. Payn. Hill taking the palm. None of the three touches wine or liquor. Croker and Payn occasionally smoke a cigar, but the ex-governor does not know the taste of tobacco.

The lifeboats around the British coast during the last year rescued 630 people.

Pieces of orange and lemon peel thrown into the water jug on the washstand will, it is said, pleasantly perfume the water and soften it until it is equal to rain water for the skin.

Black and white are again to be combined in both costumes and millinery. Black broadcloth with white moire trimmings is effective and chic in the former, and black Neapolitan straw with feathers and bows of black and white tulle in the latter.

A huge wine barrel weighing seventy tons has just been built at Nancy for the Paris exposition. Its cost was $30,000.

Gen. Cronje's property near Potcherstroom consists of over 6,000 acres. The farmhouse is a one-story building, and is furnished with the utmost simplicity. Its owner is essentially a sportsman and a lover of open air life. He dislikes city life, and for that reason has persistently declined to become a candidate for the Transvaal presidency—an office the holding of which involves the necessity of living in Pretoria.

On those toilets for full-dress wear, which are made with sleeves, the lace-frilled Marie Antoinette shapes, reaching to the elbow, are used, or the long, close Victorian model, extending from wrist to shoulder, and made of soft, transparent fabrics, shirred or tucked—liberty silk, chiffon, satin brocade, crepe de chine, lace or plain Lyons velvet.

The next Vermont legislature will be asked to appropriate money for a statue of Justin S. Morrill, to be placed in the statuary hall of the capitol at Washington.

Deft French gathers, perpendicular tucks and underfolded side plaitings appear at the back of some of the latest Paris-made dress skirts.

In one case $200,000 has been saved owing to the establishment of wireless telegraphy between the East Goodwin lightship and the South Foreland.

London clubs are far cheaper than those in this country. the initiation fee in the most exclusive and fashionable never exceeds $200, while the highest dues are only $75. Only one charges so much as that—the Turf club. The range among others is $50 and $55. With the Royal Yacht squadron things are different. The initiation fee is $500 and the annual dues are $55.

Intestinal infection, appendicitis and all affections of the bowels, liver and kidneys prevented by taking genuine Rocky Mountain Tea, made by Madison Medicine Co. Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.

Cleveland for Neutral Canal.

Princeton, N. J., March 31.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland gives out the following statement:

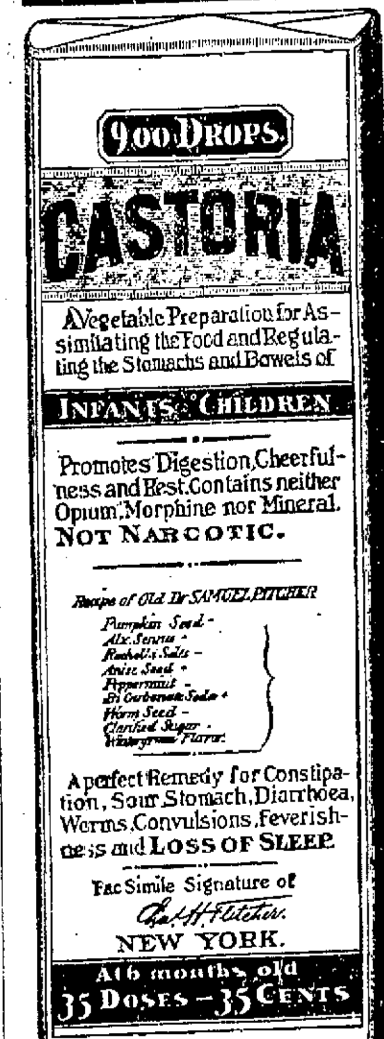
"I have always thought that whatever was done in the promotion of a canal across Nicaragua by the government of the United States should be done as a contribution by it to the cause of progress and advancing civilization. It seems to me we have gained a position among the nations of the world that would make it appropriate for us, in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, to make such a contribution. This, of course, means the absolute neutralization of the Nicaraguan construction, and since the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is directly in line with this sentiment, I am strongly in favor of its ratification."

No Central American War.

New Orleans, La., March 31.—According to mail advices just received the war between Costa Rica and Nicaragua has been declared off. United States Minister Merry has been for several weeks at Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, and it is said he has succeeded in settling the difficulties existing between the two countries.

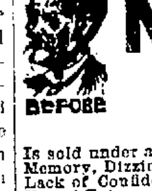
The Philippine natives run pell mell,
At the sound of our Yankee yell,
But, oh, what a gait they'll have, maybe,
After taking Rocky Mountain Tea.
Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

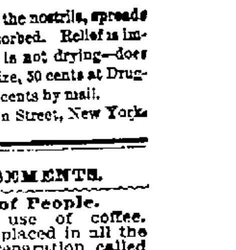


EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain TREATMENT
The Original. All Others Imitations.
Is sold under a positive Written Guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Dizziness, Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quickness, Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, $1 a box; six for $5; with Written Guarantee to Cure or Refund Money. Sample Package, containing five days' treatment, with full instructions, 25 cents. One sample only sold to each person. At store or by mail.
Red Label Special Extra Strength.
For Impotency, Loss of Power, Lost Manhood, Sterility or Barrenness. $1 a box; six for $5, with Written Guarantee to cure in 30 days. At store or by mail.
KRADWELL-THIESEN DRUG CO.,
Successors to Robinson Drug Co., Racine Wis.

Nasal CATARRH
In all its stages there should be cleanliness.
Ely's Cream Balm
cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.


Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

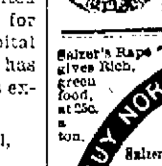
There is a Class of People.
Who are ijured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c. and 25c. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Grain-O! Grain-O!
Remember that name when you want a delicious, appetizing food dring to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it. Grain-O is made of pure grain, it aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder and the children as well as the adults can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Park, PHILA., PA.


WILCOX TANSY PILLS
For 20 years the only safe and reliable Female Regulator for all troubles. Relieves within 3 days. At druggists, or by mail. Price, $2. Send 4c. for "Women's Safe Guard." Wilcox Medical Co., 329 N. 15th St., Phila., Pa.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE WIS.
FARM SEEDS
Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.
Mahlon Luther, E. Troy, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Big Four Oats; J. Breider, Mishicott, Wis., 173 bus. barley; and H. Lovejoy, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 320 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 200,000 new customers, hence will send on trial
10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.
10 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Salt Bush, the 3-eared Corn—Speltz, producing 80 bush. feed and 4 tons hay per acre—above oats and barley. Bromus Inermis—the greatest grass on earth; Salzer says so. Rape, Spring Wheat, &c., including our mammoth Plant, Fruit and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Great Million Dollar Potato, all mailed for 10c. postage; positively worth $10 to get a start. 100,000 bbls. Seed Potatoes
35 pkgs earliest vegetable seeds, $1.00.
Salzer's Rape gives Rich green food, at 25c. a ton.
Speltz—What is it? Catalog tells.
Please send this adv. with 10c. to Salzer.
Catalog alone, 5c. M 1579

COUNTY NEWS.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., April 2, 1900.

Invitations are issued for the marriage of Miss Kittie Lytle to Mr. John Haigh on Thursday evening, April 5.

The M. E. Sunday school is preparing for Easter Sunday services.

Mrs. Hiram Bowers and children visited with friends in Racine during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Shepard of De Kalb, Ill., are the proud parents of a little daughter.

Jamie Spencer departed for northern Wisconsin Thursday where he has work in a brick yard.

Mr. Wm. Burgess, who has had a severe attack of the la grippe, is better.

Misses Lottie and Sadie Haigh and Blanche Yule, who are students at the Oshkosh Normal, are enjoying their vacation at home.

Miss Lulu Cook of Kenosha spent the past week with Miss Minnie Estberg.

Mr. Bullamore entertained his brother over Sunday.

Miss Helen Shepard and her brother, Chester, of Racine, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Somers.

Ed F. Schmidt of Swanton, Neb., who has been sick for some time at the home of his uncle, Philip Henn, returned home Monday morning, accompanied by his uncle.

Mrs. Marcia Neuman has returned from Belvidere, Ill., where she has been visiting for some time.

The Republican (?) caucus met on Saturday afternoon to nominate a town ticket. There was a large attendance notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads, but this must in part be credited to a certain faction that was present for the sole purpose of landing some of their Democratic friends on the Republican ticket. They made a flat failure in this and now we are informed that a Peoples' ticket will be put in the field today as no nominations were made at their caucus last Tuesday. The Republican nominations are as follows: Board of supervisors, Enoch Haigh, chairman; F. C. Heidersdorf, Geo. Carpenter; clerk, Jas. E. Spencer; assessor, Joseph Bishop; treasurer, Frank Felch; justices of the peace, W. J. Rhodes, Frank A. Runals; constables, Jacob Schaffer, Thomas Gascoigne.

Another runaway went on record recently and in this case there was some damage done all round. One day a short time ago, a couple of farmers passed through on their way to Racine with a load of farm produce. It was rather late when they started homeward and report says that on their way both men tumbled out of the wagon and were quite badly hurt. The team got away from them in some manner and started for home, but a little farther on, the forward axle broke and a wheel rolled into the ditch. Three miles beyond this the team was seen making good time but a little way up the road, as was learned afterward, they turned into a farmer's yard where they got tangled up in a woven wire fence and remained from 9 o'clock until next morning, being yet several miles from home. It was a cold night and the animals undoubtedly suffered greatly from the exposure as their appearance showed that they had sweat considerably from their wild run the night before.

The M. E. Sunday school is making preparations for Easter Sunday.

Messrs. Frank Thompson of Milwaukee and Adelmer Bishop of Racine spent Sunday in Somers.

A number of our school teachers will attend the convention in Racine this week.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, Wis., April 3. 1900.

Geo. Baker and family are at Milwaukee attending the graduating exercises of the Milwaukee Medical college. George Jr., is one of the class which graduates.

Miss Ella Owens is spending her vacation under the parental roof.

Harvey Moore is at home for a few days' vacation.

A little son of Mat Hansen's, living south of the village, was poisoned on last Saturday by eating some poisonous roots. Dr. Corr was called and worked several hours to save the child's life. At this writing he is much improved and bids fair to fully recover.

Mrs. E. M. Morse is quite sick at her home west of the village.

Mrs. Wm. Tucker is confined to her bed by sickness.

The funeral service of Mrs. Garity took place from the Caledonia church on last Friday and was largely attended by old friends and neighbors.

The parties who purchased the J. M. Roberts farm have not yet closed the deal. It is the opinion of a great many of our citizens that these parties were hired for the purpose of unloading upon Mr. Roberts the eighty acres adjoining him which he would not have bought at those figures. If this is a fact it is certainly a very mean and contemptible scheme for business men to resort to.

Mr. C. Rickhoff will move his family to Grays Lake, Ill., on next Monday, which place he will make his future home, having secured a position as section foreman at that place. His home at this place is for rent.

Miss Mable Rogers is visiting friends at Racine for a few days.

The roads for the past week have been exceedingly heavy and that is why one of our neighbors when he went visiting did not arrive at his destination until the family had all retired for the night.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Madson, on last Thursday, a boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Chambers of Elkhorn are making their home for a short time with their daughter, Mrs. Charles French. They expect to move to Chicago in a short time.

Rev. J. S. Lean of Waukesha, Wis., will lecture in the M. E. church at Franksville, Thursday evening, April 12.

UNION CHURCH.

Union Church, Wis., Apr. 2, 1900.

Robins and bluebirds are with us again this season.

The literary meetings have closed for the season.

Four horse teams are occasionally seen on the public highway now.

Farmers have been taking advantage of the high price of pork by marketing the same in Milwaukee.

Mr. Joseph Law has been seen walking up for his mail the first time in some weeks, he not being very well part of the winter.

Mr. James McKelve spent an evening with Messrs. George and Charlie Mitchell.

Mr. Clair Smiley has gon to Troy, Wis., where he is assisting on a farm.

Mr. Willie Meyer is also helping on a farm west of Waterford.

Mr. Alfred Roberts is able to be out again although not quite over his lameness. Some time ago while riding one of the horses it skipped on some ice and falling on his leg which caused it to swell and making it painful and unhandy to get around.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Walker attended the wedding of his brother, Warren, to Miss Williams at Union Grove last Thursday night.

Despite the bad roads a good many are going to the cattle fair at Hales Corners this, Monday, morning.

TRUESDELL

Truesdell, Wis., Apr. 3, 1900.

Mr. E. C. Gillen and family have departed for St. Joseph, Mich., where they expect to reside in the future. Mr. Gillen has been for the past year employed in the farms of the Uhlein Bros., and has many friends who wish him success and happiness in his new home.

Mrs. W. G. Smith of Oakwood, is spending a few days with friends and relatives at this place.

Mrs. T. Martin of Kenosha is visiting at the home of her parents.

Mrs. J. Wynhoff of Caledonia spent a few days of last week with Truesdell relatives.

We are pleased to note that among Jas. Reynold's employes, we again find Mr. H. Schoenning.

Mr. E. Pedley has resigned his position as teamster for J. Olsted, and is en route for Denver, Col., where he expects to secure a more lucrative position.

Mr. J. H. Beland spent a few days of last week in Chicago on business.

Wild geese and ducks are seen daily in meadows and shallow water and evidently appreciate the kindness of license laws.

MT. PLEASANT.

Mt. Pleasant, Wis., Apr. 3, 1900.

The pupils of Mygatts school are enjoying their vacation this week.

Miss Lydia Moyle returned from Yorkville, after an illness of two weeks. She has resumed her school work as usual.

It was reported around that there was a teachers' meeting at Mygatts, but it was a mistake it seems.

A number of young people spent Wednesday evening at the home of Sam Walker.

Miss Emma Neuman is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Neuman.

There was no services at the Baptist church last Sunday evening on account of the terrible condition of the roads.

Prof. Earl Richards of Willistonn, N. Dak., spent last week with Griff Richards and family.

David Davis returned to Berlin after spending a week's vacation with his sister, Mrs. Sam Walker.

Dave Frazer spent a few days last week with his parents in Honey Creek.

IVES GROVE.

Ives Grove, Wis., April 2, 1900.

Muddy roads.

Mr. Christ. Hansen has resumed his duties at W. W. Hunter's, after spending a week's vacation with his friends of Yorkville and Raymond.

Mrs. Samuel Bowers is on the sick list.

The dance given at the hall of this place last Friday evening was quite largely attended.

Mr. C. A. Tuite left here Monday for Kansasville, Wis., where he has hired out as a farm hand to M. D. Cunningham for a term of eight months.

Miss Barbara Peehn of the Casterton business college of Racine visited at her old home last week.

Not Ill as Reported.

Mr. Editor, Dear Sir:—

Your Somers correspondent has evidently forgotten the good old adage which says: Be sure you are right, then go ahead. In your issue of March 29, he with kindly intent, told of my being taken very sick on Wednesday evening. I wish to state in regard to it, that either he has been misinformed or else, that he is not very good at guessing; and furthermore, in the future not to trust too much to his ability as a seer.

Respectfully yours,
John W. Fink.
Somers, Wis.

The President a Slave to Catarrh.—D. T. Sample, President of Sample's Instalment Company, Washington, Pa., writes: "For years I was afflicted with Chronic Catarrh. Remedies and treatment by specialists only gave me temporary relief until I was induced to use Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It gave almost instant relief and has proved the good thing in my case." Wm. P. Kirkby, 403 Sixth; City Drug Store, 433 Main St.—7.

HONEY CREEK.

Honey Creek, Wis., April 3, 1900.

Quite a number of the ladies attended the annual quilting at Mrs. Dan Himebauch's Saturday, March 31. All report a pleasant time.

William Warrington has sold his property adjoining the cemetery to Ben Himebauch. They will take possession April 2.

The Ladies' Aid society will meet this week (Wednesday) with Mrs. Charles Palmer.

Miss Rena Dingman and W. Dinham of Troy Center, visited at William Kingston's Sunday.

The annual reorganization of the Sunday school took place last Sunday and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Supt., Mrs. B. B. Rose; assistant superintendent, F. Drummond; secretary and treasurer, Miss Anna Babcock; chorister, F. Drummond; assistant chorister, S. Gillespie; organist, Miss Mary Fraser; assistant organist, Miss Ruby Babcock. The school is in a most flourishing condition and much credit is due our excellent superintendent, Mrs. B. B. Rose. The average attendance for the year was 65 and average collection, $1.33 per Sunday.

Mr. S. Himebauch, who has been spending a few weeks with his daughter, Mrs. R. Schrader in Denver, Col., returned last Saturday.

Mr. John Funk spent a few days in Milwaukee last week.

Charles Schade is improving his home by the addition of a new kitchen.

The school closed Friday for a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Emma Funk was happily surprised by a large number of her friends last Wednesday night, a pleasant time was had by all.

Will Bayer, who has been attending medical school in Milwaukee returned home last week.

Harry Culver who has been attending business college in Dixon, Ill., returned last Thursday.

Mrs. J. More and son Glen are spending a few days in Milwaukee.

The young people's society held their monthly business meeting last Monday night.

Some of the young people are preparing a program to be given on the evening of Easter Sunday.

An entertainment and basket sociable will be given by the Ladies' Aid society at the hall on Friday night, April 13. Among the numbers of the program will be a farce entitled "Who's to Win Him." Admission will be charged. Ladies bringing baskets will be admitted free and gents bringing baskets will be given a rebate.

Dr. Stanley of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has been spending a few days in the village with a view of locating here.

NORTH CAPE

North Cape, Wis., April 2, 1900.

Mrs. O. Spillum, who has spent the past year with her daughter, Mrs. F. Pierce in Minnesota has returned home and will live on her farm.

Mr. Charles Apple spent a few days last week visiting in Chicago.

Leslie Field of Milwaukee is spending a week here with his old school mates.

Mrs. Orlando Jasperson entertained her sister, Mrs. James Hankinson of Dover last week.

Mr. Chris Johnson takes his old stand in Andrew Olson's blacksmith shop today.

Rev. Rasmussen held English service in the Lutheran church yesterday.

Gus Dawson, who leaves this week to take his old position as engineer on a lake vessel, was tendered a very pleasant surprise Saturday evening, at his home here. At a late hour all departed wishing Gus a happy and successful season on the lakes.

The Lutheran Ladies' Aid society will meet with Mrs. H. Skarie on Thursday afternoon, April 12.

Mr. De Grove Bull attended the Williams-Walker wedding at Paris Wednesday evening.

Miss L. Plucker, our teacher, has returned to her home in Watrford, school being closed for vacation.

Mr. Elias Sorenson moved Saturday onto the Langland farm which he has rented for a term of years.

Peter Marcuson moves today to the Carlos Wait farm where he expects to remain the next three years.

Mr. Tom Overson's little boy who was seriously ill last week, is much improved.

Rev. Edward Rasmussen, son of Peter Rasmusson of this place, is on a visit here and occupied the pulpit in the Baptist church Sunday.

Mention was made in the two last correspondences of the excellent concert given here by the Waterford cornet band but for some reason it was not published. The concert was greatly appreciated by the large crowd in attendance.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Wis., April 2, 1900.

Mr. Newell Alexander and Mrs. George L. Alexander of Milwaukee spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. George Hay.

Mr. Nathan Kawfer was seen in this burg several days last week.

The many friends of Willie G. Hay are sorry to hear of his illness.

Mat and Henry Mathison has rented the farm of the late William Ferris.

Mrs. G. L. Alexander of Milwaukee called on Miss Carrie Peterson Sunday.

Miss Grace Sherman of Racine spent a few days of last week with her uncle, J. W. Hay.

Mr. William Hansen has gone to Chicago for an operation.

Mr. Frank Hay spent a few days in the city of Racine last week.

Miss Rush and Rhoda Waldron spent Saturday afternoon with Carrie Peterson.

The snow of the past week has put the roads in a deplorable condition.

Mr. Ray Andrae has returned to his Milwaukee home.

The three sons of Mrs. Managould of Milwaukee are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. A. Harangue.

Mrs. Thomas West spent Saturday in Racine.

Mr. Robert West attended the Williams and Walker wedding last Wednesday.

Mr. N. Alexander and Mrs. George Alexander spent Saturday and Sunday in Raymond.

Montey & Montey are boring a well for Mr. John Keisar.

Captain Davis of Milwaukee spent Saturday and Sunday with his sister, Mrs. George West.

Mr. George Christianson is in Racine helping his brother John to get settled and started in his new store.

Miss Emma Christianson and gentleman friend are home from Chicago.

Mr. J. Davidson of Minnesota is visiting his uncle, Mr. A. Davidson.

Mr. Willie Hay is very sick.

Mrs. M. E. Shumway is on the sick list.

On account of ill health Rev. Beardsley will not be at the Congregational church next Sabbath.

Mr. O. West purchased a valuable horse from Mr. Harrangue last week.

Miss R. Perham returned to Racine Friday, accompanied by Miss Jessie, who is having a week's vacation.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Wis., April 5. 1900.

Rev. John Wills was surprised at his home by about fifty of his friends from here and Paris on Tuesday evening, after service, it being his 47th birthday. A rocker was presented to him by the Paris people. Songs and music were indulged in by all. Cake and coffee were also in evidence for a short time. The event was a pleasant one long to be remembered by all of the participants.

Mr. John Callender was taken ill last week and at present is not better.

The contestants from the High school who are to appear against Racine-Kenosha talent at Racine next Friday are practicing diligently. The outlook is favorable for them winning first honors.

Levitt Fredenburg departs for Hot Springs, Ark., on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Northrop are expected home next week from their sojourn in California.

Albert and Laura Crane have returned from a trip to the Gulf states.

Charles Smith is again installed as clerk for S. Moe in his general store.

Mrs. Marie Buck and daughter visited with her aunt, Mrs. E. Thomas last week.

Mrs. William Smith and Mr. and Mrs. P. Weiler and family reported for their new home in the British Possessions last Tuesday. Mr. Smith will follow as soon as he can procure cars to take his goods.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Hans C. Nelson, on Sunday last, a son.

Mamie Kiddle is sick with scarlet fever.

Roxy Sanders is suffering with an attack of diphtheria.

Wm. Minton and family have removed to the Wm. Smith farm, two and one-half miles northwest of here.

A report reached here today that Mrs. G. T. Morey of Yorktown, N. D., had died suddenly at her home there on March 30, 1900.

Mrs. Morey was a cousin of H. Morey of this place and of Mrs. William Tabor of Riceville, Ia.

E. M. Minton has fitted up a fine lodge room that he has leased to the I. O. O. F.

Purity lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F. was instituted here March 30, 1900, with 26 members, by District Deputy Wyatt and Grand Secretary Rich Hoe. The election of officers was as follows: Dr. H. S. Lester, N. G.; Chas. Miller, V. G.; C. L. Adams, Sec.; E. R. Wilson, Treas.; Rev. Victor F. Brown, chaplain.

Intensely interesting services are being held every afternoon and evening at the M. E. church. Rev. Wills is being assisted by Captain Hughes of Racine and others.

WOODWORTH.

Woodworth, April 2.

H. E. McVicar made the round trip to Chicago on Friday.

Prof. Toese of Sylvania visited with friends here Thursday and Friday.

Messrs and Mmes. E. S. Castle and George Shepard attended the Williams-Walker nuptials in Paris Wednesday night.

F. J. Parker recently sold a fine driving horse for $200.

On account of rush of business the C. & N. W. Railway company has put on an extra passenger train on the Kenosha division, running east in the morning. It is due here at 7:35, leaves Kenosha about 6:15 in the evening, giving people from the west a long day in the city.

Charles Chonk of Kansasville passed through this burg Friday buying stock.

Our High school students are enjoying their spring vacation this week.

Rev. Andrews moved his goods into the Plank Road parsonage Friday.

H. E. McVicar moved himself and his belongings to his new home on the Watkins farm on Monday and Wm. Firchow moved on to the Kellogg farm vacated by Mr. McVicar the same day.

When a woman says she has been shut up in the house all day Sunday it generally means that she has stayed indoors all day making her husband miserable because she wouldn't go out.

...Grand Spring Opening Sale...

Beautiful Souvenirs given away free to every customer attending this Grand Spring Opening Sale.

Beautiful Souvenirs given away free to every customer attending this Grand Spring Opening Sale.

Grand Spring Opening Sale at the—

..NEW YORK LEADER DEPARTMENT STORE..

Racine's Bargain Center, 317-319 Main street, will occur—

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 5, 6 and 7th.

With a grand display of new and up-to-date merchandise, all of the latest creations. Having selected our stock carefully, we have gained the newest and swellest designs. Never before have we shown as large a line of up-to-date goods, and at the lowest prices, as we are this spring. Every previous Spring Opening Sale in Racine simply fades into insignificence compared with the astonishing values that will be offered here during this Spring Opening Sale:

Grand Spring Millinery Opening, Thursday, Friday and Saturday—Our elaborate showing of the new creations in women's headwear for spring of 1900 complete and artistic selections of the proper modes, material and colors. An auspicious gathering that will prove instructive and highly interesting. Hundreds of foreign patterns and the more subdued but not less elegant creations of our own artists. Remember there is no finer Millinery in this city than ours, while the prices we ask are much lower and cover better and more stylish hats than can be purchased elsewhere at the same quotations.

Grand opening display of Ladies' Spring Tailor Made Suits, Jackets and Spring Shirt Waists—Every known reliable creation to be unfolded to view Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and be exhibited, far surpassing all others in extent of rarity and quality.

5.48 Ladies' Tailor Made Suits, made of heavy black and blue mixed cloth.

7.50 Ladies' Tailor Made Suits, tan, brown and other shades.

9.50 Ladies' Elegant Tailor Made Suits, jacket lined with heavy silk, Eton or box effects, newest shades of the season.

Our Shirt Waist line is the best and newest shown in Racine. Positively no equal in style and pattern, and prices far below others.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, new plain cuts, Opening Sale price 1.25, 98c, 75c and **49c**

Spring Clothing Special—The greatest selection of men's and boys' spring attire ever shown in our store can be seen Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Men's Spring Suits and Overcoats, in Oxford and venetians, made to sell at 10.00 and 12.00, Opening sale price.................. **7.50**

Men's Spring Hats, new fedora and nobby derby styles, 2.00, 1.50 and.................. **1.25**

Remarkable Shoe offers of men's, ladies' and children's spring shoes. Prices lower than ever before. Visit this department and be convinced.

Special Announcement — The Columbia Suit and Cloak Co., Chicago, will display their line of Tailor Made Spring Suits and Jackets on Friday and Saturday, April 6 and 7, and will take orders for same at wholesale price. The object of this is to advertise our Cloak Department, Second Floor.

The New York Leader Department Store, 317-319 Main Street.

MANY REBELS BITE THE DUST

Otis Sends Report Covering Battles Fought in Philippines and Attendant Casualty Lists.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Gen. Otis cables the War department a summary of the result of the developments of the campaign since the first of the calendar year. The figures go far toward offsetting the belief that exists in some quarters that since the adoption of guerilla methods of warfare the insurgents have inflicted a substantial loss upon American arms in comparison with the punishment which they themselves received.

A significant sentence in the report differentiates the insurgents and Ladrones showing that Otis has taken cognizance of the fact that a considerable number of hostiles are not soldiers under the rules of war and may expect the same treatment. The report is dated Manila, April 3, and is as follows:

"Since Jan. 1, 124 skirmishes in the Philippines are reported, mostly very slight affairs. Our casualties have been three officers and seventy-eight men killed, thirteen officers and 151 men wounded. The insurgent and Ladrone loss in killed and left on field, 1,426; captured, mostly wounded, 1,452; small arms secured, 3,050 pieces; of artillery, 165, and large captures of other insurgent property. The number of important insurgent officers surrendering shows the situation is gradually becoming more pacific.

ENLIST FILIPINO MUSICIANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—In reply to a cable message received at the War department some time ago from Gen. Otis at Manila, asking authority to enlist native Filipino musicians in the various regimental bands in the islands, Adjutant General Corbin to-day sent a cablegram authorizing their enlistment. Filipino musicians are said to display a high degree of musical intelligence and undoubtedly will prove a very desirable acquisition to the military band.

LOSS TO MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 3.—A Red Wing, Minn., special to The Dispatch says: "T. B. Sheldon, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Red Wing, died today aged 80. He was president of the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern railway, of the First National bank, Goodhouse County Savings bank, Minnesota Stoneware company, and the Red Wing Furniture company. He was also vice-president or director in numerous other enterprises.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

New York Press: The fat women always do the most fasting in Lent.

After a man has been married three years Arbor day is a lot more important to him than his wife's birthday.

The average woman will think a man wants to marry her if he tells her she seems so different from other girls.

If every woman who has any had to take her oldest child to her club with her, they would be ashamed to have any meeting.

FOR RENT — 20 ACRE TRACK GARDENING farm, cheap if taken at once. Address H. A. Sebastian, 900 High street. apr3t4

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS

New York Stocks.

Reported by Northrop & Co.

LIST OF STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	CLOSING Apr. 3	CLOSING Apr. 2
Am. Sugar..........	104¼	108¼	104¼	106⅞	105¾
Am. Tobacco	106½	107	105½	106¾	106¾
Atchison pfd......	73	73½	73⅛	72¼	73⅜
Ams Steel & Wire	66⅞	67⅝	66⅝	46½	57
B. R. T............	72	72¾	71	72¾	72⅛
C. M. & St. P......	125⅛	126⅝	126⅛	125½	125
C. & N. W..........	......	......	......	......	164½
C. B. & Q..........	132¼	133	131⅞	132¾	132¼
C. R. I. & Pacific	113½	114¼	112⅞	113¾	113¼
C. C. C..............	......	......	......	......	......
C. & G. W	15	15¼	14¾	14¾	14¾
Can. Southern......	......	......	......	......	......
Chicago Gas	109	109⅝	108¾	108½	109
Ches. & Ohio......	31⅝	32⅛	31⅝	32¾	32⅝
E G. Electric......	......	......	......	......	......
Fed Steel Com......	62	62	49	42	63⅝
Jersey Central......	118	120	117½	119¾	118
L. & N	86⅝	86½	86	86¾	86¾
Mo. Pac............	49⅛	50	49	49⅞	49½
Manhattan..........	96⅜	96½	95¾	96¼	96¼
M. K. & T., pfd.	35½	36⅛	35½	36⅛	35¾
N. Y. Cent.........	137¼	138⅝	137	137¾	137¾
Nat. Lead...........	24⅛	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	25
Northern Pacific.	77⅛	77⅞	77¼	77¾	77½
Pac. Mail...........	37¼	37½	37⅛	37½	38
Reading.............	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	19¾
Southern Ry.......	60¼	60½	60⅛	60¼	60⅝
Tenn. Coal & I....	95	97	95	95	96
Union Pacific......	58¾	59¼	58½	59	59
U. S. Leather pfd	......	......	......	......	73¾
Wabash	21⅛	22⅜	22⅛	22¾	22⅞
Western Union ...	84	84½	84	84	83

CHICAGO, Ill., April 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000.

Sheep—Receipts, 14,000.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Butter—Market easier. The receipts were 13,155 lbs today against 10,445 yesterday. Fancy prints, 23½c; fancy or extra creamery, per lb. 22½c; firsts, 20c; seconds, 18c; extra dairy, 17@19c; lines 16@17c; packing stock, 14@15c; roll butter 16@17c; whey butter, 10@11c; imitation creamery, 17@19c; grease, 4@6c. Fancy dairy prints are in the market here and sell at 20@22c.

Cheese—Quiet. The receipts today were 26,140 lbs against 20,150 yesterday. Full cream flats per lb. 11@12c; New York, full cream, 12@12½c; Young Americans, 12½@13c; brick, fancy October make, 10@11c; winter, 9½@10c; inferior, 9@9½c; limburger, fancy, 10½@11½c; imported Swiss, 24c; Block Swiss, domestic, 12½@13½c; No. 1 imitation loaf, 13@14c; Sapsago, 19@20c; farmers', 11@12c.

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Steady—Good to choice Iowa upland, 9.00@9.50 per ton on track; No. 1 upland, 8.00@9.00; choice timothy, 11.00@11.50; No. 1 do., 10.00@11.00; No. 2, 7.50@8.00; clover and mixed, 7.00@8.00; Wisconsin marsh and prairie, 5.50@7.00; Kansas uplands, 9.50@10.00, with occasionally 10.50 for extra fancy.

Straw—Oats, per ton, on track, 4.00@4.50.

WOOL.

Wool—Unwashed—Coarse, 21c; medium, 19½@19¾c; half blood, 22c; fine, 19@20c; Washed—Coarse, 25@27c; medium, 27@29c; fine, 25@26; cotted, chaffy, burry and bucks, ½@½ off.

SEEDS.

Seeds—Clover, common to choice, per 100 lbs. from first hands, 6.00@8.00; timothy, common to choice, per 100 lbs., 2.00@2.40. Jobbing prices, 6.25@8.25 per 100 lbs for good to choice clover, and 2.30@2.60 for timothy; white onion tops, 2.00 per bus; onion sets, 3.00@3.50; yellow sets, 2.75@3.25.

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, 9½@10c; hens, lightweights, 9½@10c; heavy, 9@9½; ducks, 9½@10c; turkeys, all hens, 8½@9c; gobblers, 7½@8c.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Spring chickens, fresh selected stock, 10@10½c; fair to good, 8@8½c; hens, 9@9½c; ducks, 11@11½c; geese, fancy, fat, 10c; fair to good, 8½@9c; turkeys, selected lightweights, 11½c; heavy coarse young goblers, 8@8½c; young gobblers, lightweights, 9c; old, 8c; culls, 7c. Season about over.

"We are paying 12c a bu. ocean freight on corn cargoes from Baltimore, and yet we cannot get the ocean room that we could use," said L. K. Passmore of Baltimore. "This sort of situation naturally makes us bullish."

The Financial Chronicle has made a record of the new industrial companies formed in 1899 in this country. About 400 companies came into existence with bonds and capital stock amounting to $3,512,280,000. Of the capital stock $2,285,000,000 is common and $899,775,000 is preferred. The bonds amount to $326,950,000.

The Kansas City board of trade has rejected the proposition adopted by the Chicago board of trade to restrict the length of futures in wheat up to two months.

The Cincinnati Price Current says the week is generally favorable for the wheat crop, and the outlook is maintained where previously good, but not improved where unfavorable or winter possibilities equal to annual average production past ten years.

The enormous foreign holdings of our securities five years ago—estimated as high as $2,400,000,000—were paid for almost wholly in foreign merchandise; the trade statistics for the preceding generation show that for the entire period, export and import of gold almost exactly balanced, says the New York Post.

The Secretary of the Missouri state board of Agriculture writes to a number of the board, that he traveled through 200 miles of Ohio territory, and the wheat looked to him absolutely dead.

Ocean grain freights at New York were firm, with a fair business doing. Steamers for orders to good demand for April-May loading. Rates follow: Liverpool, 3½d.; London, 4d.; Glasgow, 3½d.

Advances were made last week in wheat and corn and pork and sustained.

OWENS & LUKES, ATT'YS.

First publication April 3.—14.
COUNTY COURT,—RACINE COUNTY—In probate.

In the matter of the last will of Hans Johnson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of James Frederickson, executor of the last will of said deceased, representing, among other things, that he has fully administered the estate of said deceased and paid all debts due from said deceased, the funeral expenses, and expenses of administration and praying for the adjustment and allowance of his final account of his receipts, and disbursements for and on account of the estate in this matter and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to such person or persons as are by law entitled to the same:

It is ordered that said account be examined, adjusted and allowed by this court, at a regular term thereof to be held on Tuesday, the 8th day of May, A. D., 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at the office of the Judge of said court, in the City of Racine in said county, and that thereupon the residue of said estate will be at said time and place by further order or judgment of said court assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

And it is further ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day in the Racine Weekly Journal a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine. And that this order and notice be served upon the attorneys of all persons who have appeared in the proceedings herein, at least twenty days prior to said day for hearing.

Dated April 3d., 1900.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN.
County Judge.

First publication Feb. 21—14.
COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John J. Boss, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Lena M. Boss, administratrix of the estate of said deceased, representing, among other things that she has fully administered the estate of said deceased and paid all debts due from said deceased, his funeral expenses and expenses of administration, and praying for the adjustment and allowance of her final account of her receipts and disbursements for and an account of the estate in this matter and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to such person or persons as are by law entitled to the same;

It is Ordered, That said account be examined, adjusted and allowed by this Court at a special term thereof to be held on Tuesday, the 20th day of March, A. D., 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the judge of said court, in the city of Racine in said county; and that thereupon the residue of said estate will be at said time and place by the further order or judgment of said court assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day in the Racine Daily Journal, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in said county of Racine. And that this order and notice be served upon the attorneys of all persons who have appeared in the proceedings herein, at least twenty days prior to said day of hearing.

Dated February 19th, 1900.

By the Court.
E. B. BELDEN.
County Judge.

Kearney & Thompson, Attorneys.

NURSERY STOCK FOR SALE—APPLE trees, 15c; evergreens, 15c; maples, 5c up, according to size. A. F. Sheldon, North Cape.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A FARM IN seventy acres three miles south of city limits and one mile from Berryville. Address F. K. Piper, Racine.

The Racine Journal.

PART TWO

VOLUME XLVII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1900.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 45

GENERAL JOUBERT DIES AT PRETORIA

Transvaalers Mourn Loss of Their Famous Leader.

Was a Gallant Fighter and Bosom Friend of President Kruger.

Taught From Early Childhood to Hate the British, He Was Their Inveterate Foe—Efficiency of Boer Army Due to His Efforts.

PRETORIA, March 28.--Joubert died last night at 11:30. He had been suffering from stomach complaint. The town is plunged into mourning for the true patriot, gallant general and upright and honorable gentleman.

Gen. Pieterus Jacobus Joubert, commandant general of the Transvaal forces, better known as Piet Joubert, or "Slim Piet" (Slim Peter), was born about 60 years ago. He was descended from the old French Huguenot family which settled in South Africa years ago. He was born in Cape Colony, but was taken by his parents, when 7 years old, to the Orange Free State, where he was taught from early childhood to shoot straight and hate the British. He is described as having been utterly fearless. Of schooling he had but little, and never saw a newspaper until he was 19 years old. In spite of this his ambition prompted him to read the few books he could obtain, and thus he succeeded in obtaining a fair knowledge of history and language. In consequence of the acquisition of Natal by the British his family moved from Natal and settled in the Transvaal. Soon afterwards he became a burgher in the South African republic and a daring fighter. It is claimed in his behalf that he could lead a body of men more successfully against the hostile natives than any other man in the Transvaal. He became so feared by the natives that the knowledge that he was the head of a punitive expedition usually resulted in their surrender. It was during these wars with the natives that Joubert became acquainted with Paul Kruger, and the two men became bosom friends. He was elected vice-president of the Transvaal in 1896, and defeated Sir George Colley at Majuba hill in 1881. He acted as president of the republic 1883-84, and during Kruger's absence in Europe.

Gen. Joubert was always in favor of the use of force instead of diplomacy, and Kruger on several occasions had great difficulty on repressing his hot-headed colleague, notably in 1879, when Joubert, with Kruger and Pretorius, were planning the rebellion to overthrow British rule in the Transvaal. The result was Majuba hill and the practical independence of the Transvaal.

It was Joubert who organized the army of the South African republic, dividing the country into seventeen military departments, each of these departments into smaller divisions, with commandants, field cornets and lieutenants of various ranks, in charge.

According to the general's plans every man became a trained soldier without leaving his farm, and had his equipment ready at hand. To such a point of perfection was this system carried that within forty-eight hours after the present war was declared the Boer nation was under arms. It was also due to Gen. Joubert that the South African republics succeeded in amassing their immense stores of war munitions and provisions which have stood them in stern good stead during the conflict now in progress.

FOR SHORTER POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS.

Philadelphia Record: Political campaigns in the United States are too long. A state campaign of seven months or a national canvass of five months duration is inimical to the good conduct of public and private business. The argument is fallacious that between the nomination and the election of candidates there should intervene a considerable period of time in which to educate voters in the questions at issue. In England, where the electoral campaigns never exceed a little time is given to inform the electors as to the issues. In this age of newspapers and electric telegraphs people keep themselves informed of events which shape party policies and which give form and substance to the deliberations of nominating conventions. Immediately after the nominations are made and the platform is announced the people are ready for the political missionaries. The campaign could, therefore, begin within a day after the adjournment of the convention.

Peoria Herald-Transcript: Scientists have discovered that the Chicago microbe cannot live in the Mississippi river owing to the mud.

AWAITING ROBERTS' ADVANCE

Clearly Pointed Out That a Premature Movement Would Imperil Future British Success.

LONDON, March 29.--Conjecture as to Roberts' advance from Bloemfontein is the topic of the day, and is likely to continue so if the British commander-in-chief in South Africa conceals his movements as carefully as he has done in the past.

April 2 is set by the various critics as the probable date of the departure of the main army from Bloemfontein. It is pointed out that there will be over a week's hard marching before Kroonstadt is reached, though there seems to be no certainty that Kroonstadt will entirely occupy Roberts' attention. The advance, when it does occur, will probably be made by parallel columns along a broad front. The movement can scarcely be construed as an actual advance, although they undoubtedly point to the imminence of such a step. But only a small part of Gatacre's forces have yet arrived at Bloemfontein, and until that movement is completed it is not likely that Roberts will start for Pretoria.

The latest news from Bloemfontein contained in a dispatch published in the second edition of The Times and dated Wednesday, March 28, again dwells upon the necessity for not making a premature advance. This correspondent who, on several occasions seemed to be the chosen mouthpiece of Gen. Roberts, cables:

"It should be clearly understood that the present halt in the vicinity of Bloemfontein is absolutely necessary as a military precaution.

"It should be borne in mind that we are about to enter a new phase of operations with main communication through recently occupied hostile country, and recent successes necessitated a great expenditure of horse power. Here and in Natal we shall move on the commencement of South African winter, and must be prepared to face the effects of the first frost upon such animals as may be affected with horse sickness. It would be suicidal to push the troops forward until they are equipped to meet the exposure of winter. Horses, clothing and food we must have."

The correspondent adds that the Boer forces have been re-equipped and he says he is fully convinced that 150,000 foreign troops have been landed to aid the republics.

BURIED AMMUNITION FOUND.

LONDON, March 29.—The War office received the following from Gen. Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, March 28: "Clements occupied Fauresmith to-day without opposition. One nine-pounder and one Martini-Maxim were discovered in prospecting the shaft of a mine, where a large quantity of ammunition was buried. Arms are being surrendered gradually and the inhabitants are settling down.

"Col. Pilcher visited Ladybrand March 26. On leaving the town he was attacked by a party of the enemy, and one of his force was wounded and five are missing.

"During a skirmish north of the Modder river March 25, five men were wounded and three are reported missing. Capt. Sloane-Stanley of the Sixteenth Lancers and five men of that regiment were taken prisoners."

ADVOCATES OF BETTER ROADS

Racine and Franksville Association Holds Annual Meeting.

ATT'Y GITTINS OFFERS VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS

Importance of Good Public Highways Thoroughly Impressed on Hearers—State Aid Necessary for the Best Results.

Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of the Racine and Franksville Good Roads Association was held at Modern Woodman hall at Franksville. Over forty of the leading farmers of Caledonia, Mt. Pleasant and other towns of the county were in attendance and it was a most interesting meeting and resulted in great good.

C. K. Stearns called the assembly to order and the reports of officers of the association were read. The treasurer's report showed that during last year $1,000 had been expended on the main road between Racine and Franksville, including $400 raised by the town, the balance having been raised by subscription. It was also shown that the road had been completed except two miles and every effort will be made to finish it this year. A new subscription was opened at one and several hundred dollars subscribed, some farmers putting down $25. The following officers were elected:

President—Robert Owens.

Secretary—John Lawrence.

Treasurer—G. R. Baker.

Adam Apple of the town of Norway was to have made an address, but he was unable to be present and sent his speech written and which was read to the meeting and created great enthusiasm. Among many things the address showed the difference of the cash value of land in Racine and Waukesha counties. While the land in Waukesha was about the same as that in Racine county it was worth about three times as much per acre, on account of the excellent highways in Waukesha county. It was an address brim full of excellent information about good highways and their value to the farmer and his land.

Attorney Elmer E. Gittings of this city also made a good address on the good roads question. He said that the meeting had been called to discuss the best means and methods to be adopted for the purpose of improving highways. He further said:

"A great deal has been and is being said about the merits of this movement but I believe it to be of such primary importance not only to the rural districts but also to the state at large that not too much can be said in its favor. I wish to say here, and this is no mere sophistry of mine, that when two years ago you undertook and did begin on your own responsibilities to improve permanently with stone the main road to Franksville from Racine, you began the best and most public spirited enterprise that has ever been commenced in this county. This is a strong statement but not too strong. The more I think of it the more I am convinced that it is true and I think I am safe in challenging any one to name any public enterprise began in this county that is more commendable.

To improve our public highways is to have better and cheaper transportation and good transportation is the very basis of prosperity. It is said that this country is great because of its resources, this is not strictly true. It is great because of combined efforts with its great transportation facilities. You would not give a farthing for all the land about Franksville if the cost of raising and hauling to market the produce on it was as great as what you could sell it for when you reached the market. The more you can reduce the cost the more is your land raised in valuation.

Now how much of your profits is used up or wasted in carrying your produce to market. The United States department of agriculture by investigation made in 1,200 counties have found that the average cost of carrying one ton one mile is 25 cents or from here to Racine about six miles, $1.50. In Europe where the roads are made of stone the cost per mile is about 10 cents, over one-half less than here. A saving of 15 cents a mile or a saving of ninety cents for every ton hauled distance from Franksville to Racine. These figures I believe correct as the United States department has no motive to misrepresent. Edwin C. Smith, governor of Vermont, in a message to the legislature, puts it even stronger than that. He says: 'Standard authorities give the saving in cost of teaming over good roads as compared to ordinary dirt roads, such as we have been used to, to be from 50 to 75 per cent; so that there is from $1.25 to $3.00 for every ton of freight teamed, to go to the pocket of the producer if only good roads are made where bad ones now exist.

Now, consider for a moment if you will what this means. Think of the number of tons hauled over the main road in a year; think of the number of times you travel and the number of teams or buggies passing over it in a year; then cut the figures I have given you one-half, if you wish, and even from that basis figure what it means to the people of this community to have a good road. When you have done this you will reach the conclusion, you can reach no other, that it is as important to you, and each of you, to have a good road as it is to have many of the modern improvements upon your farms.

He spoke of the improvement already made to the road and how easy it is for farmers to reach the city compared to two years ago. The cost of the improvement he thought should not be entirely borne by the farmer, and showed that the improvement benefited the city of Racine, and that the city should bear its part of the expense. The speaker also believed in state aid, and allowed that the roads never had been nor never would be improved as they should at the sole expense of the farmer. Laws passed for the assistance in road improvement were reviewed and the material to be used was touched upon. He thought the amount paid for gravel in a year would amount to as much as paying for a gravel pit. In conclusion he said:

We have a quarry quite centrally located in this town that is as good probably as any in the state. A vast amount of material wealth for the building of our roads lies there idle. Now, it does seem to me that the amount which you have already paid for crushed stone is enough to buy a couple of acres of that quarry—enough stone to macadamize and keep in repair every road in the town. You can buy a crusher for very little. If you cannot reach an agreement with the owner to buy at a fair valuation, the law gives you the power to condemn it and buy it at a fair price without his consent. In this way the price to be paid is left to a jury of twelve disinterested men and when left to them you certainly are not going to pay too much for it. The proceeding is simple, so there are no objections to doing this if you must.

Now, I wish to leave off as I began and appeal to you to carry on this good work upon the main road.

Several others present made remarks about and favorable to good roads, and a resolution was adopted that the town of Caledonia purchase gravel pits and a quarry.

It is safe to say that the road between this city and Franksville will be completed this year.

A Kaffir Runner Locating the Boer Position Before Starting From Ladysmith With Dispatches.

This sketch, which was made by Mr. G. Lynch, a British correspondent who was afterward captured by the Boers, shows one of the means of communication Ladysmith had with General Buller's forces. Dispatches were rapidly carried by Kaffir runners, who succeeded in eluding the vigilant Boers because they knew the country remarkably well and because they seemed to be innocent noncombatants.

MATRIMONIAL.

Williams-Walker.

Miss Margaret Williams of Paris, Kenosha county, and Mr. Warren Walker of Kneeland, Wis., were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents at 8 o'clock last evening in the presence of a large circle of friends and relatives. After Rev. Willis of Union Grove had performed the impressive ceremony, which made the happy couple man and wife, congratulations were showered upon them, after which an elaborate wedding feast was served. The newly wedded pair, who were the recipients of many useful and costly tokens of remembrance are both favorably known in the society in which they move, and all wish them all the success imaginable. They will make their future home at Kneeland, Wis., where the groom is a leading young man.

LIFE TERM FOR KRUEGER.

Jury at Waukesha Finds Him Guilty of Killing His Wife and Her Mother.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., March 29.—The jury in the Krueger murder trial, after being out all night, brought in a verdict of guilty yesterday morning, with the penalty fixed at imprisonment for life.

The crime of which Krueger has been convicted is the killing of his wife Bertha and her aged mother, Mrs. Voss, at the family residence in Long Grove on July 16, 1899.

The women were found dead on the floor, each with two bullet wounds in the head. Mrs. Krueger had her hand over a revolver. Krueger's story was given credence, and the coroner's jury, at a midnight inquest, rendered a verdict that Mrs. Krueger had shot her mother and then killed herself.

Subsequently, however, in the absence of apparent motive for Mrs. Krueger committing the double tragedy she was re-arrested and a post-mortem examination was held on Mrs. Krueger's body, and it was decided that the location of the two bullets showed it was impossible for the woman to have inflicted the pistol wound in the back of the head on the left side.

At the trial the evidence against Krueger was circumstantial.

BLIND FOR LIFE.

Oculist's Error Causes an Indiana Girl to Be Sightless for Life.

CHICAGO, March 29.—A special to the Chicago Record says: Because of an oculist's error Anna Dudley of Marion, Ind., a pretty girl less than twenty years old, will be blind for life. The sight of one eye was ruined by her brother three months ago, and recently a physician attempted to remove the eye, but by mistake operated on the wrong one and left his patient totally blind.

The physician who made the error is now practicing in this city, having removed from Marion as soon as he discovered what he had done. Members of the oculists' society refuse to give his name.

Last Christmas Miss Dudley was shot in the eye by an arrow from an air gun in the hands of a young brother. The attending physician said he feared the sight had been destroyed. Miss Dudley was brought to Chicago and operation decided upon. The Marion physician performed it in an oculist's office in the Masonic Temple.

When Miss Dudley recovered she was asked if she could see out of the injured eye.

"I am wholly blind," she answered. "I cannot see from either eye; all is black to me."

Examination showed that the wrong eye had been treated. The physician who performed the operation said he had made a mistake for which he could offer no excuse. Miss Dudley was not told of her misfortune and did not know when she left for Indianapolis a few days ago that she would be blind for life.

Japanese servants are more and more in demand every year in New York. They are looked upon as more capable than any other kind of domestic help. There is one serious objection to them. They lack that politeness and courtesy on the masculine members of the household in which they are employed, and cannot be induced to treat the women with respect.

Cinch score cards for sale at the Journal office.

UNEXPECTED DEATH OF EX-SEN. SAWYER

His Demise Occurred After a Brief Attack of Stomach Trouble.

WAS PROMINENT IN STATE AND NATIONAL POLITICS

His Charitable Bequests Were Many—Was 84 Years of Age at Time of Death—Had Served Two Terms in the United States Senate.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 29.—Former United States Senator Philetus Sawyer died this morning at 9:15 o'clock at the residence of his son, E. P. Sawyer of this city. His illness was the result of a complication of diseases brought about by an attack of stomach trouble.

Mr. Sawyer had been confined to his bed only one day and as he was subject to similar attacks, no particular alarm was felt. He rested fairly well last night and seemed to be feeling a little better this morning. Members of the family were all absent except Mrs. Pail Sawyer, jr., wife of his grand-son. Asking her to remove his shoes and stockings, although he had none on, he settled back with a long sigh and was dead before she realized it.

The funeral will probably be held on Next Sunday provided the relatives can reach here in time.

Ex-Senator Sawyer was born in Rutland county, Vt., September 22, 1816. When about a year old he moved with his parents to Crown Point, Essex county, New York, and in 1817 settled in this section where he has lived ever since. In 1853 he embarked in the lumber business through which he has amassed a fortune estimated from one to two millions.

His first political honor was in his election as an alderman to the city council, and served as mayor in 1863-1864. He was a member of the legislature in 1857 and in 1861. In 1864 he was elected to congress where he remained for ten years and in 1881 he was elected to the United States senate which position he held for 12 years. He was always a staunch Republican and his counsel was eagerly sought both in state and national politics. His public bequests were numerous and gracious, amounting annually to thousands of dollars. There was scarcely a public or charitable movement in which he did not head the list of donors. It is believed that large bequests will be provided by his will for charitable educational, and philanthropic purposes.

CONVENTION AT DAVIDSON

Theater Selected as Place of Holding Republican State Convention April 25.

MILWAUKEE, March 29.—Arrangements have been made for the Davidson theatre as the place for holding the Republican state convention, which meets in this city April 25, for the purpose of electing four delegates-at-large to the National Republican convention, and to nominate twelve presidential electors to be voted for in November. The state convention will be composed of 1,007 delegates, which will fill the lower floor of the theatre, and the visitors will have to be content with seats in the galleries. Col. Harry S. Fuller has been selected for sergeant-at-arms.

The Tasmanians, British Colonial Troops, Surprised by Boers.

Shortly after landing the Tasmanians had a brisk tussle with a body of Boers during a reconnoissance. The colonials held a rocky kopje for fully an hour and a half, but were then overwhelmed by numbers and forced to retreat. The Boers fired on the horses, but the troopers contrived to secure them and rode away amid a storm of bullets. Tasmania is a British crown colony near Australia.

PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

THE FOURTH GENERATION

By Sir Walter Besant.

CHAPTER XX.

THE PASSING BELL.

The passing bell informed the village that death had come at last to the old man of the hall. The pride of the people, because no other village in England entertained a recluse who lived by himself in a great house and allowed everything to fall into decay, was taken from them. No more would strangers flock over on Sunday mornings from the nearest town and the villages round, to look over the wall at the tall stalwart figure pacing his terrace in all weathers with the regularity of a pendulum. In the village house of call the men assembled to hear and tell what they had heard.

Then the old story was revived—the story which had almost gone out of men's memories—how the poor gentleman, then young, still under thirty, with a fine high temper of his own—it was odd how the fine high temper had got itself remembered—lost in a single day his wife and his brother-in-law, and never held up his head again, nor went out of the house, nor took notice of man, woman or child, nor took a gun in his hand, nor called his dogs, nor rode to hounds, nor went to church.

These reminiscences had been told a thousand times in the dingy little room of the village public house. They reeked, like the room, of beer and tobacco and wet garments. For seventy years they had been told in the same words. They had been, so far, the most interesting form of imaginative work—the story without an end. Now the end had arrived and there would be no more to tell.

The bell ceased, the story was finished. Then the door opened and the ci-devant scarer of birds appeared. He limped inside, he closed the door carefully; he looked around the room. He supported himself bravely with his two sticks and he began to speak.

"We're all friends here? All friends? There's nobody here as will carry things to that young man? No."

"Take half-a-pint, Sexton."

"By your leave. Presently. I shall lend a hand tomorrow or next day to digging a grave. We must all come to it. Why not, therefore?"

He looked important, and evidently had something more to say, if he could find a way to say it.

"We're all thinking of the same thing," he began. "It's the old squire who now lies dead, and never went out for seventy long years—as long as I can remember. Why? Because there was a man murdered and a woman died. Who was the murdered man? The squire's brother-in-law. Who murdered him? John Dunning, they said. John Dunning, he was tried and he got off, and he went away. Who murdered that man? John Dunning didn't. Why? Because John Dunning didn't go to the wood for two hours afterwards. Who murdered that man, I say?"

At this point he accepted the hospitality of a glass of beer.

"I know who did it. I have always known. Nobody knows but me. I've known all these years; and I've never told. For why? He would ha' killed me, too. For certain sure he would ha' killed me. Who was it then? I'll tell you. It was the man that lies dead over there. It was the squire himself—that's who it was. No one else was in the wood all the morning but the squire and the other gentleman. I say, the squire done it; the squire and nobody else. The squire done it. The squire done it."

The men looked at each other in amazement. Then the blacksmith rose and he said, solemnly:

"Thomas, you're close on eighty years of age. You've gone silly in your old age. You and your squire! I remember what my father said. 'The squire, he left Mr. Holms at the wood and turned back.' That was the evidence at the inquest and the trial. You and your squire! Go home, Thomas, and go to bed and get your memory back again."

Thomas looked round the room again. The faces of all were hard and unsympathetic. He turned and hobbled out. The days that followed were few and evil, for he could speak about nothing else, and no one heeded his garrulous utterances. Assuredly if there had been a lunatic asylum in the village he would have been enclosed there. A fatal example of the mischief of withholding evidence! Now, had this boy made it clear at the inquest that the two gentlemen were together in the wood for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, one knows not what might have followed.

One of the London morning papers devoted a leading article to the subject of the modern recluse. The following is a passage from that excellent leader:

"The hermit, or the recluse, has long disappeared from the roadside, from the bridge end, from the river bank. His hermitage sometimes remains, as at Warkworth, but the ancient occupant is gone. He was succeeded by the eccentric, who flourished mightily in the last century and took may strange forms; some lived alone, each in a single room; some became misers and crept out at night to pick up offal for food; some lived in hollow trees. Some never washed and allowed nothing in the house to be washed. There were no absurdities too ridiculous to be practiced by the eccentric of the last century.

"For reasons which the writer of social manners may discover, the eccentric has mostly followed the recluse; there are none left. Therefore the life of the late Algernon Campaigne, of Campaigne Park, Pucks, an eccentric of the eighteenth century type, will afford a pleasing exception to the dull and monotonous chronicles of modern private life.

"This worthy, a country gentleman of good family and large estate, was married in quite early manhood, having succeeded to the property at twenty-one or so. His health was excellent; he was a model of humanity to look at, being much over six feet high and large of frame in proportion. He had gone through the usual course of public school and the university, not without distinction; he had been called to the bar; he was a magistrate; and he was understood to have ambitions of a parliamentary career. In a word, no young man ever started with fairer prospects or with a better chance of success in whatever line he proposed to take up.

"Unfortunately a single tragic event blasted these prospects and ruined his life. His brother-in-law, a gentleman of his own rank and station, and his most intimate friend, while on a visit at Campaigne Park, was brutally murdered—by whom it was never discovered. The shock of this event brought the young wife of Mr. Campaigne to premature labor, and killed her as well on the same day.

"This misfortune so weighed upon the unhappy man that he fell into a despondent condition, from which he never rallied. He entered into a voluntary retirement from the world. He lived alone in his great house, with no one but an occasional old woman for a housekeeper for the remainder of his life—seventy years. During the whole of that time he has preserved absolute silence; he has not uttered a word. He has neglected his affairs; when his signature was absolutely necessary his agent left the document on his table, and the next day found it signed. He would have nothing done to the house; the fine furniture and the noble painting are reported to be ruined with damp and cold, his garden and glasshouses are overgrown and destroyed. He spent his mornings, in all weathers, walking up and down the brick terrace overlooking his ruined lawns; he dined at 1 o'clock on a beefsteak and a bottle of port; he slept before the fire all the afternoon, he went to bed at nine. He never opened a book or a newspaper or a letter. He was careless what became of his children and he refused to see his friends. A more melancholy, useless existence can hardly be imagined. And this life he followed without the least change for seventy years. When he died, the day before yesterday, it was on his ninety-fifth birthday."

More followed, but these were the facts, as presented to the readers with a moral to follow.

They buried the old man with his forefathers "in sure and certain hope." The words may pass, perhaps, for he had been punished—if punishment can atone for crime. Constance brought him a message of forgiveness, but could he forgive himself? All manner of sins can be forgiven. The murdered man, the dishonored woman, the wronged orphan, the sweated workwoman, the ruined shareholder, the innocent man done to death or prison by perjury—all may lift up their hands in pity and cry aloud with tears for their forgiveness, but will the guilty man forgive himself? Until he can the glorious streets of the New Jurusalem will be dark, the sound of the harp and the voices of praise will be but a confused noise, and the new life itself will be nothing better than an intolerable prolonging of the old burden.

"Dust to dust, ashes to ashes."

Then they went away, and when they were all gone the old bird scarer came hobbling to the grave and looked into it and murmured, but not aloud, for fear the man in the grave might arise and kill him, too: "You done it! You done it! You done it!"

The funeral party walked back to the house, where for the first time for seventy years there was a table spread. All were there—the ancient lady, daughter of the dead man, stately with her black silk and laces, with the bearing of a duchess, leaning on the arm of her grandnephew, the two grandsons, Fred and Christopher, the wife and children of the latter, Mr. Samuel Galley and Mary Anne, his sister, and Constance, great-grandniece of the deceased. With them came the agent, a solicitor from the neighboring town.

After luncheon the agent produced the will.

"This will," he said, "was drawn up by my great-grandfather in the year 1826—exactly one month after the tragic event which so weighed upon his client's mind—"

"Was he in his right mind?" asked Sam, turning very red. "I ask the question without prejudice."

"Sir, he was always in his right mind. He would not speak, but on occasion he would write. He was never, down to the very end, in any sense out of his mind. I have letters and instructions from him, year after year, for seventy years—my firm has acted for this family for a hundred years—which will establish his complete sanity, should that be questioned."

"Well, the will," said Sam. "Let's get to the will."

"I will read the will."

It was for a will, short. When it was read, they looked at each other.

"Perhaps," said one, "you will explain what the will means."

"Certainly. The testator had at the time of making his will a certain amount of personal property to bequeath. The property consisted partly of invested moneys, chiefly his mother's fortune. As he was an only child the whole of this fortune came to him. Partly it consisted of a town house in Berkley Square, his pictures, his library and his furniture, carriages, horses, etc. The latter part he has bequeathed to the heir of the Campaigne estate—to you, Mr. Leonard. The former part, consisting of the invested moneys, he bequeathed to his three children in equal portions. As the second child was drowned and left no heir, this money will be divided among the heirs of the older sons and the daughter—you, Mrs. Galley."

"With all the accumulations," cried Sam. "Ah!" with a long, long breath of relief.

"No, not the accumulations. The testator expressly states that the amount standing in his name at that date shall be so divided. 'And,' he continues, 'seeing that I may live some years against my desire, I bequeath all moneys arising out of the interest, compound interest, new investments and interest upon them, to the heirs of Langley Holms, my late brother-in-law, for a reason which he knows.'"

"And we are to have none of the accumulations of our own money?" Sam sprang to his feet. "I give notice, I shall dispute the will."

"As you please, sir."

"Will you tell me," asked Fred, "what is the sum to be divided among us?"

"There was £90,000, more or less, so invested. The half of that sum, or £45,000, will go to this lady, Mrs. Galley; the other half, which means £15,000 a piece, to Mr. Leonard Campaigne, Mr. Frederick Campaigne, and Mr. Christopher Campaigne."

"It's £450 a year," said Fred. "Humph! I can do better in Australia—with my letter." He felt for the pocket-book which contained that letter.

"It's only £450 a year," said Christopher to his son, "we shall do a great deal better with the bureau."

"And the accumulations?" asked Samuel, once more. "Who is to have them?"

"They amount to a very large sum of money—very large indeed. The only heir surviving of Mr. Langley Holms is, I have just learned," he turned to Constance, "this young lady."

CHAPTER XXI.

THE FLOWER OF SYMPATHY.

Leonard and Constance returned to town together. Some of the others stayed to look at the old place—the mouldy rooms, the worm-eaten hangings, the ruined gardens.

In the carriage the girl sat beside Leonard in silence, her hands folded, her eyes dropped.

"You are a great heiress, Constance," he said. "I learnt that the accumulations now amount to an immense sum. What will you do with all this money?"

"I do not know. I shall pretend to myself that I haven't got any. Perhaps in time someone may help me to use it. I have enough already. I do not want to buy anything that costs large sums. I do not want to dress more expensively. I have as good society as I can desire, and I cannot, I believe, eat any more than I have always done."

"Yet how happy would some people be at such a windfall!"

"The difficulty of doing something with it will be very terrible. Let us never talk about it. Besides, that cousin of yours is going to set the will aside, if he can."

She relapsed into silence. It was not of her newly-acquired fortune that she was thinking.

They drove from the station to the "Mansions." They mounted the stairs to the first floor.

"Let me come in with you, Leonard," she said. "I want to say something. It had better be said today and at once. Else it will become impossible."

He observed that she was embarrassed in her manner; that she spoke with some constraint, and that she was blushing. A presentiment seized him. Presentiment is as certain as coincidence. He, too, changed color. But he waited. They remained standing face to face.

"Tell me first," she said, "is the possession of your mind wholly gone? Are you quite free from the dreadful thing?"

"Happily, yes. I am quite free. My mind is completely clear again. There is plenty to think about—one is not likely to forget the last few weeks—but I can think as I please. My will is my own once more."

"I also am quite free. The first thing that I want to say is this. What are we to do with our knowledge?"

"You are the person to decide. If you wish, it shall be proclaimed abroad."

"I do not possibly wish that."

"Or—if you wish—a history of the case shall be written out and shown to every member of the family, and placed with the other documents of our people, so that those who follow shall be able to read and understand the history."

"No. I want the story absolutely closed so that it can never again be re-opened. In a few years the memory of the event itself will have vanished from the village; your cousins of the Commercial Road will certainly not keep the story alive; besides, they know nothing. There remains only the Book of Extracts. Let us first burn the Book of Extracts."

Leonard produced the volume. Constance tore out the leaves one by one, rolled them up, laid them neatly in the grate, put the cover on the top, and set light to the whole. In one minute the dreadful story was destroyed; there was no more any evidence, except in the piles of old newspapers which are slowly mouldering in the vaults of the British museum.

"Never again!" she said. "Never again will we speak of it. Nobody shall know what we discovered. It is our secret—yours and mine. Whose secret should it be but yours and mine?"

"If it were a burden to you, I would were it all mine."

"It is no burden henceforth. Why should that be a burden which has been forgiven? It is our secret, too, that the suffering was laid upon us, so that we might be led to the discovery of the truth."

"Were we led? You would make me believe, Constance, even me, in supernatural guidance? But it seems natural, somehow, that you should believe that we were, as you said, led."

"You, who believe nothing but what you see, you will not understand. Oh! It is so plain to me. You have been forced—compelled against your will—to investigate the case. Who compelled you? I know not; but since the same force made me follow you, I think it was that murdered man himself. Confess you were forced; you said so yourself."

"It is true that I have been absorbed in the case."

"Who sent your cousin from the East End? Who fired your imagination with half-told tales of trouble? Who sent you the book? How do you explain the absorbing interest of a case so old, so long forgotten?"

"Is it not natural?"

"No. It is not natural that a man of your will power should become the slave of a research so hopeless—as it seemed. Who was it, after we had mastered every detail and tried every theory and examined every scrap of evidence, and after you had examined the ground and talked to the surviving witnesses—I say, after the way had been prepared—who was it sent the two voices from the grave; the one which made it quite certain that those two were the only persons in the wood, and the other which showed that they were quarreling, and the one was ungoverned in his wrath? Can you explain that, Leonard?"

"You believe that we were led by unseen hands, step by step, towards the discovery, for the purpose of those who led."

"There were two purposes. One for the consolation of that old man, and the other for yourself."

"How for myself?"

"Look back only a month. Are you the same or are you changed? I told you then that you were outside all other men, and because you had everything—wealth sufficient, pride of ancestry, intellectual success, and no contact with the lower world, the vulgar and the common, or the criminal or the disreputable world. You remember? Yes—are you changed?"

"If to possess all these undesirable things can change one, I am changed."

"If to lose the things which separate you from the world, and to receive the things which bring you nearer to the world, do change a man, then you are changed. You will change more and more; because more and more you will feel that you belong to the world of men and women—not of caste and books. When all is gone there still remains yourself—alone before the world."

He made no reply.

"Where is now your pride of birth? It is gone. Where is your contempt for things common and unclean? You have had the vision of St. Peter. If there are things common and unclean they belong to you as well as to the meaner sorts—for to that kind you also belong."

"Something of this I have understood."

"And then there was the other purpose. While with blow after blow it is destroyed, you were led on and on with this mystery; voices from the dead are brought to you, till at last the whole mystery is made plain and stands out confessed—and with it, I am moved and compelled to follow you, till at the end I am taken to see the dying man, and to deliver to him the forgiveness of the man he slew. Oh, Leonard, believe me: if it is true that the soul survives the death of the body, if it is possible for the soul still to see what goes on among the living, then have you and I been moved and directed and led."

"Again he made no reply. But he was moved beyond the power of speech.

"Forgiveness came long since. Oh! I am sure of that, long since. That which followed—was it consequence or punishment?—lasted for seventy years. Oh, what a long, long agony. Always to dwell in one moment; day after day, night after night, with never a change and no end; to whirl the heavy branch upon the head of the brother, to see him fall back, dead, to know that he was a murderer. Leonard! Leonard! Think of it!"

"I do think of it, Constance. But you must not go on thinking of it."

"No, no—this is the last time. Forgiveness, yes—he would forgive. God's sweet souls cannot but forgive. But justice must prevail, with the condemnation of self-reproach, till forgiveness overcomes—until, in some mysterious way, the sinner can forgive himself."

She sat down and buried her face in her hands.

"You say that we have been led—perhaps. I neither deny nor accept. But whatever has been done for that old man whom we buried this morning, whatever has been done for the endowment of myself with cousins and people—well, of the more common sort—one thing more it has accomplished. Between you and me, Constance, there flows a stream of blood."

She lifted her head; she rose from the chair; she stepped closer to him; she stood before him face to face, her hands clasped, her face pale, the tears yet lying on her cheek, her eyes soft and full of a strange tender light.

"You asked me, three or four weeks ago," she said, "to marry you. I refused. I told you that I did not know the meaning of love or the necessity for love. I now understand that it means, above all, the perfect sympathy and the necessity for sympathy. I now understand, besides, what you did not then know, any more than myself, the necessity of sympathy. You were a lonely man, content to be lonely, and sufficient for yourself. You were a proud man—proud through and through, belonging to a caste separated from the people by a long line of ancestry and a record full of honor. You had no occasion to earn your daily bread; you were already distinguished; there was no man of your age in the whole country more fortunate than you, or more self-centered. I was able to esteem you—but you could not move my heart. Are you following me, Leonard?"

"I am trying to follow you."

"Many things have happened to you since then. You have joined the vast company of those who suffer from the sins of their own people; you have known shame and humiliation——"

"And between us flows that stream."

Even for a strong and resolute woman, who is not afraid of misunderstanding and does not obey conventions, there are some things very hard to say.

"There is one thing, and only one thing, Leonard, that can dry that stream."

His face changed. He understood what she meant.

"Is there anything? Think. Constance. Langley Holms was your ancestor. He was done to death by mine."

"Yes. There is one way. Oh, Leonard, in this time of trouble and anxiety I have watched you day by day. I have found the man beneath the scholar. If I had accepted your offer three weeks ago it would have been out of respect for the scholar. But a woman can only love a man—not a scholar, believe me, nor a student—nor a poet, nor an artist, nor anything except a man."

"Constance! It is impossible. You are his daughter."

"It is fortunate that I am, as you say, the daughter of the man who was killed. He suffered less than the other. The suffering was but a pang; but the other's—oh, it was a lifelong agony! If I marry the son of the man who did the wrong it is because the message I carried to the dying man was a sign that all was forgiven—to the third and fourth generation."

"Tell me, Constance, is this pity, or—?"

"Oh, Leonard, I know not what flowers there are which grow out of pity and sympathy, but——"

She said no more, because there was no need.

[The End.]

Horse Eats Its Owner's Money.

Jacob W. Whitehead, a storekeeper of New Paris, Ind., is short $55 in currency and his horse has risen in value. Whitehead went home late and climbed the stairs of the barn to throw down hay to the family nag. In his pocket he had a pocketbook containing five ten-dollar bills, one five and ten ones. This dropped from his pocket as he bent over to pick up the hay. Whitehead did not miss the money until the next morning. He then searches the barn, and found a few fragments of the pocketbook, together with tiny bits of the bills. The faithful animal had devoured the hay and valorously tackled the pocketbook and contents, leaving nothing with which Whitehead could make proof of his loss at the treasury.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Cinch score cards for sale at the Journal office.

AS GOOD AS A CIRCUS.

College Athletes Give a Notable Exhibition in Gymnasium.

HOW DR. ELSOM CORRECTS FAULTS.

A Few Months' Exercises Lift a Shoulder Two Inches—Madison's Famous Local Telephone a Success—Teaching School Children to Save Pennies—A. R. Hall Out of Politics.

Madison, Wis., March 20.—There was an interesting evening at the gymnasium recently when Dr. Elsom and his assistants supervised an exhibition by young men students showing their proficiency in gymnastics. Dr. Elsom is a modest young athlete who has studied the training of the body and is giving his life to it. He is an educated gentleman, active in the Baptist church, and his influence on the hundreds of young men who come under him in gymnastic exercises is excellent.

There were exhibitions of skill on the parellel and horizontal bars, trapeze, spring-board; and the boys turned hand-springs, walked on their hands; and one Clay Berryman turned a double somersault in the air, being caught in a net. In short, some of the performances were as good as one sees at a circus. One of the students, formerly himself a circus performer, walked on the slack wire. There was fencing between two students, the practice being interrupted by the advent of their teacher dressed as a clown, who engaged both fencers at once and speedily vanquished them, knocking the swords from their hands.

There were pictures with the aid of an electric lantern, accompanying an address by Dr. Elsom. In it he said that now scarcely a college in the land is without a modern gymnasium. The Fayerweather gymnasium at the University of Virginia affects the colonial style of architecture. Princeton university has an outfit that was good twenty years ago. Its director, Professor Goldie, although 60 years old, does the giant swing and back somersault. Columbia university in New York city has the finest gymnasium in the world. The floor space is about the same size as that of the Madison gymnasium, but the building is semi-circular. Mrs. Hemenway's gift to Harvard has been surpassed by Yale, Columbia and Wisconsin, and is now rather crowded. Cornell requires physical exercise after the fashion of Wisconsin and its building is beautifully situated. Michigan gives up a wing to the finest women's gymnasium Dr. Elsom has ever seen. Minnesota also reserves a wing for women; its athletic field is close to the building. Dr. Elsom said: "But in respect to completeness and roominess and general excellence, outside and inside, for beauty of location and style of architecture, I am prepared to say that, taken all in all, no college gymnasium surpasses Wisconsin."

A picture was shown of four men finishing the last hurdle at Yale—all four men in the air, the winner a trifle ahead. A snap shot of Clapp of Yale doing the pole-vault at 11 ft. 2 in. followed. Pictures were shown of Maberry and McGowan, the fastest men ever on Wisconsin's cinder-track, whose records for the 100-yard dash are 9 4-5 and 10 seconds respectively. Mr. Stangel throws the discus 117 ft. 9 in. There was a picture of the ladies in costume who learned to swim last summer in the natatorium. Also a picture of Coach Kilpatrick, now with Wisconsin; in 1895 he made the world's record of 1m. 53 2-5s for the half-mile run.

Pictures were shown of a young man whose right shoulder was 2 inches lower than his left. The test is a frame work strung with chords so as to form inch squares. After several months' work in the gymnasium the shoulders appear even in a second picture. The honor of being Wisconsin's strong man lies between Mr. Beymer and Mr. Holmes. This is shown by various strength tests, one being the grip test with the dynamometer.

A Penny Provident Fund.

A number of the ladies in Madison are endeavoring to interest citizens and school children in the establishment of a penny provident fund in this city. In brief, the idea is to encourage school children to save their pennies and when a sufficient start has been made to induce them to take out a bank book in one of the savings banks or building and loan associations of the city. A Penny Savings society was organized in Chicago nearly three years ago. Reliable, experienced business men at once came forward to act as trustees, among them Marshall Field, J. V. Farwell, Franklin McVeagh, H. N. Higinbotham.

The idea came from Europe and is a basis of the English postal bank system. The first American imitation was in 1885 in Long Island. Penny provident funds are now in successful operation in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit—in short, in the public schools of seventy-six villages and cities. The plan is simple. Convenient stations are established in different parts of the city (usually in stores) and at these stations are sold stamps having a representative value of 1, 5, 10 to 25 cents. The purchaser pastes these on a stamp card provided by the station, and the stamps may be redeemed at any time. The expense of printing, cashier's salary and office incidentals forbid the paying of interest. All services are contributed free in Chicago except the cashier's in the central office. There is no expense, however, to the purchaser except for the stamps at their representative value. The funds are kept in one bank. When the purchaser has a dollar's worth of stamps he is advised to transfer the sum to a savings bank and secure interest. Once this is done, the savings bank habit is contracted in most cases.

What Has Been Done in Chicago.

In Chicago the board of education has authorized the teachers to open up stations and sell stamps. In nine months, to December last, the children of fifty-four of the 400 schools in Chicago saved $8,885.92.

It is estimated that in Madison the actual cost for operating the one station needed, including a supply of cards and stamps, would be not over $25. This system is highly approved by men and women whose conclusions are valuable. Most of all, it kindles the saving habit. In many homes it will awaken the interests of parents and lead them to economies. In the homes of those of limited means, as Mrs. McCue said in her recent paper to the Madison Woman's club: "This penny saving gives an opportunity to many who would not be able to deposit even one dollar at a time and who have made so many efforts to fill up the tin bank on the mantel piece or have the iron elephant swallow the penny, only in the hour of dire need to break open the tin bank or unscrew the iron monster usually for a nickel loaf of bread or 5 cents worth of kerosene. Children have a right to an education which embraces the requisites necesssary to meet the emergencies of their future career. And, certainly, industry, sobriety and thrift are as essential as the three R's."

It brings the school and home together on a common basis, securing a co-operation between parent and teacher. Many children know nothing of the handling of money except for some fancy; and the bright-colored stamps are often a counter attraction to the toy and candy stores. In the seventy-four towns where the work is established in the schools the savings of the children have amounted to $530,000, and there is a balance on deposit of $180,000. Principal Morse of the Hayes school, Chicago, says: "In my own school I have found the habit to be very helpful and useful." William T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, says: "Such instruction as the penny provident fund necessitates will strive to save a larger percentage of children for a higher life of direct power to diminish that dismal swarm of drudges that hang as a dead weight on the neck of the community. The habit of saving fosters every virtue, reaches self-control, cultivates the sense of order, trains to forethought, and so broadens the mind."

Over 1,000 Telephones for 19,000 People.

We have in Madison a remarkably successful local telephone exchange, whose success shows what hard work, fair dealing, moderate charges and citizen co-operation can do. The late Samuel A. Harper was one of the prime movers in the enterprise, and, since his death J. C. Harper, his brother, and a leading attorney, has proved equal to the large responsibility and makes an efficient and popular president.

The franchise to the Dane County Telephone company was granted by the council of this city in August, 1895, and the construction of the plant undertaken immediately thereafter. The central office was established in the Keyes block, opposite the Park hotel, which, in view of its central location, is happily free from noise from the streets. It was the policy of the company from the beginning to give no free telephone service, nor to grant reduced rates to any one, but rather to make the telephone rates for all as low as possible.

The company began giving exchange service in January, 1896, with about 300 subscribers. The service proved so efficient and popular that before the end of the year the number of subscribers was more than doubled. The company has certainly succeeded in popularizing the telephone, for orders for new telephones have never been lacking, and what was once an expensive luxury has now become a necessity which is within the reach of all. The growth of the plant has surpassed all expectations and the subscribers now number about 1,030. For some time past the number of new 'phones put in have averaged twenty-five per month, and since the first of January, 1900, the applications for new 'phones has been greater than for any other equal period of time for the last two years, and the company is now adding a new subscriber every day. The Madison exchange is now the largest in the state outside of Milwaukee, and figuring the population of Madison at 19,000, we find that there is one telephone for every eighteen persons, connected with one exchange.

A significant fact which is of credit to the Dane County Telephone company, and one which indicates the quality of the service rendered, is that it has fully twice the number of telephones per capita as any city in the state the size of Madison, or larger.

The company has increased its toll line connections until it reaches twenty-six postoffices and villages in Dane county, and in connection with other companies give service to about eighty cities and towns in the southern and southwestern part of the state, among which are such as Janesville, Beloit, Monroe, Dodgeville, Mineral Point and Lancaster.

There are fifteen girls employed at the central office, besides six men at all times, which number frequently reaches as high as ten or more, depending upon the construction work to be done. The instruments used by the Dane County Telephone company are manufactured by the Standard Telephone and Electric company, one of Madison's largest industries.

Hall Out of Politics.

Hon. A. R. Hall, the reform member of Dunn county, announced after the passage of the anti-pass bill in the legislature of 1899 that he would retire from public life with the close of that session. But men so often say this, and mean it at the time and straight way forget it, that not much attention was paid to the declaration.

It appears, however, that he meant what he said. In a recent letter of appreciation of his public services inquiry as to this matter and the outlook from his point of view, Mr. Hall writes from the town of Knapp, on a letterhead reading: "A. R. Hall: hardwood lumber and wood; farm lands for sale on easy terms:"

"It really is not worth while for me to state my views on the issues of the present campaign in this state. I am way out of politics. Regarding my return to Madison another winter, I am sorry I was obliged to make the decision I did, but I was right, and cannot change it. I will not again be a candidate." ORLANDO BURNETT.

The body of an infant was picked up near Eureka, Wis., and is now in the possession of Dr. Loope, of Oshkosh, Wis.

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

HOW TO GROW ASPARAGUS.

Valuable Items For the Market Grower and the Home Gardener.

Asparagus is one of those garden vegetables which are always of interest both to the private grower and the market gardener. A brief statement of the principal points in its culture at this season, when many are planning for new plantings in spring, is found appropriate by Vick's Magazine and is presented as follows: Not many years since the preparation of a piece of ground for raising asparagus, what with extra deep spading or trenching and filling the ground with a great amount of manure and bones, was considered a formidable undertaking, and consequently but small beds of the plant were cultivated, and the produce was considered as a luxury rather than a staple culinary vegetable. The more rational and simpler treatment that has since prevailed has caused the cultivation of this healthful vegetable to be greatly extended. Notwithstanding, but few private gardens of suburban residents and innumerably fewer of farm or country dwellers produce the crop, and the large markets demand a greater supply than they receive.

The different varieties in cultivation under different names are all of the same species, the differences in character being the result of peculiar soils and culture and of breeding and selection. With good culture one may be sure of good results with any of them. Plants are easily raised from seeds, and those who so desire can produce their own plants by sowing the seeds early in spring in a piece of free, friable, rich soil, sowing the seeds in drills about 1½ inches in depth and the rows 15 or 18 inches apart. Sow the seeds thinly an inch or two apart. To get strong plants about half of them should be thinned out so they will stand two or three inches apart. Hoe or cultivate and keep the ground clean through the season. Good 1-year-old plants of one's own raising are, on the whole, the most desirable for planting out, but if one buys plants, and especially if they have to be brought from a distance, experience has shown that strong 2-year plants are more reliable than younger ones.

A light soil will produce a crop earlier in the season than a heavy one, and the market grower should, if possible, avail himself of this fact. However, any good garden soil, if properly cultivated, will produce good asparagus. In the case of a market gardener intending to plant a considerable area he should select ground that has been under clean cultivation and that is free from weeds and weed seeds. In the fall preceding planting the land can be plowed deep and left in a rough state during winter. Early in spring or as soon as the ground is in suitable condition to work give a heavy dressing of old, well rotted stable manure and plow it in. Harrow the surface until it is smooth and fine; then with a plow open furrows through the plot of ground about four feet apart. On sandy soils the distance may be greater and on heavy lands somewhat less. The furrows should be opened to a depth of at least nine inches. In the bottom of the furrow the plants are to be set from three to four feet apart.

It is best to take some pains in setting the plants, and the best cultivators draw up a little mound of soil with the hand and set the plant on it, spreading out the roots in all directions. Then draw on a little soil, enough to hold the plant in place. Afterward a portion of the soil on each side of the row that was thrown out in making the furrow can be turned in by means of a one horse plow from which the moldboard has been removed. The plants are to be set so that the crown shall be from four to six inches below the level surface. In light soil a deeper covering is desirable than in heavier ground. Careful cultivation is to be given the plants and the ground kept entirely clean. In making small garden beds the work can be done with spade and hoe.

In the garden it is a good plan to make narrow beds five feet wide, allowing a space of two feet between the beds for a walk, the rows to run lengthwise of these beds two feet apart, three rows to a bed, the outer rows one foot from the margin.

As many as these narrow beds as may be needed can be made side by side. By preference they should run north and south.

An asparagus plantation should be well supplied annually with well rotted stable manure or mineral fertilizers distributed in furrows run each side of a row. The application of stable manure, ground bone, bonemeal, acid phosphate and muriate of sulphate of potash can be made to best advantage early in the spring before growth starts. Nitrate of soda is an excellent fertilizer for asparagus, and it has been found best to apply it at three different times during the season—early, or in March, and again in May and, finally, after the crop has been gathered. No shoots are to be cut for use or market until the spring of the second year, and then only the strongest spears are to be cut.

Varieties of Lettuce.

For forcing purposes Grand Rapids of the loose growing and Tennis Ball or Rawson's Hothouse of the cabbage heading sort have given the most satisfactory results at the Michigan station.

All Seasons, Half Century, Landreth Earliest, Italian Ice, Simpson's Curled and Wonderful are recommended for outdoor growing.

THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY

BY RODRIGUES OTTOLENGUI,

Author of "An Artist In Crime," "A Conflict of Evidence," "A Modern Wizard," "Final Proof," Etc.

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CHAPTER XIV.

THE TEST OF NATURE.

"You tell me that you are Mrs. Matthew Crane?" repeated Mr. Mitchel.

"Yes, I do," said the girl. "Do you find anything strange in that?"

"I find it very strange," replied Mr. Mitchel, "because it happens that I am acquainted with Matthew Crane, though I did not know that he was married."

"You know him? You know my husband?" cried the girl, evidently much disturbed.

"Yes. I know him very well."

"Oh! You won't tell him, will you? Please don't tell him that I told you about our being—being married."

"Why should I not tell him? Where is the harm of telling a man that you have met his wife?"

Mr. Mitchel spoke thus to alarm the girl, if possible, and to make her more apt to betray herself, for he was sure that there was deception.

"Oh, no, no!" she cried vehemently. "You don't understand! You must not tell him! Oh, dear! Oh, dear! I've been a fool to talk to you—a fool, a fool!" With these words she burst into tears, woman's usual resource when she wishes to soften the heart of a man.

"Come, come!" said Mr. Mitchel, putting one arm about her caressingly. "Don't cry, little woman! I'm not an ogre. I won't tell if you don't wish me. There, there! Stop crying!"

She was easily calmed and, hastily wiped away her tears with a tiny handkerchief. Whenever I see one of these diminutive appendages to a woman's toilet the thought occurs to me that they are more fitted for the eye than the nose. They are soft and sheer and do not redden the eyes when used for mopping up tears.

Lilian was so anxious to be reassured as to Mr. Mitchel's promise that she did not notice that she dropped this handkerchief after wiping her eyes—so—that Mr. Mitchel stooped and picked it up. He held it mechanically in his hand while she spoke.

"Oh! You won't tell him?" she cried. "Mind, that's a promise! You see, I didn't know you knew him, or I wouldn't have told you."

She pouted her lips and tossed her head pertly, while her eyes, sparkling through their moisture, made her look like a pretty spoiled child. Yet she claimed to be a wife!

"I promise not to repeat what you have told me, but only on condition that you tell me more," said Mr. Mitchel.

"Tell you more?" exclaimed Lilian, again alarmed.

"Yes. You must tell me why you do not wish me to speak of your marriage to Matthew Crane."

"Oh, no! I can't tell you that."

"Very well. Then I cannot promise to keep it a secret."

"Well, then," said Lilian in desperation, "the reason is because"—she hung her head and lowered her voice as she completed her sentence, and the hot blood surged to her face, mantling it in a blush which extended to the tips of her ears—"because we're not married!" She paused for just a moment. Then, with uplifted eyes, lighted up with a beam of hopefulness that was piteous in its trustfulness, she added:

"But we are going to be!"

"Poor child! Poor stray lamb!" said Mr. Mitchel, laying his hand reverently on the girl's head and gazing into her dark eyes, wherein he saw reflected naught but innocence.

"If ever sin was guiltless, it is here in the heart of this child," he thought, then added aloud:

"I want to have a talk with you, my girl, a long, long talk. Let us ride on the elevated railroad and have our chat."

"You don't mean me any harm?" she asked doubtfully.

"Harm! No, indeed, my girl! I only wish to be a friend to you. I would not harm a hair of your head. Will you come?"

He extended his hand, and she looked at him a full minute hesitatingly. Then, with a sudden impulse, she placed her pretty soft hand in his and exclaimed:

"Yes, I'll risk it. I'll go with you."

They were soon comfortably seated in a Harlem train, in one of the double seats in the first car, which is usually the least crowded.

"Now, then," began Mr. Mitchel, "tell me all about it."

"All about what?" asked Lilian.

"About how you happened to be Mrs. Matthew Crane without being married."

She blushed again and looked out of the window. Mr. Mitchel did not press his question, but was content to let her decide for herself. But he had retained her handkerchief, with which he was toying, twisting it about his fingers, and now he noted something which aroused his curiosity. There was a bit of embroidery in the corner, a tiny spray of lily of the valley. Mr. Mitchel glanced from the handkerchief to the girl beside him. Could it be, or was this merely a coincidence? She called herself "The Lily of the Valley."

Therefore it was natural that she should so mark a handkerchief. But, then, was it probable that any other person would do the same and that this other was the mother of the infant?

"I don't know why I should tell you my story," at last she said, turning frankly toward him, "yet something tells me to do it. The fact is I haven't been very happy lately, and I've wanted somebody to talk to about it all, somebody that wouldn't blame me too much and wouldn't scold, but would just help me. But there wasn't anybody like that. Once on a time I would have gone to mum, but these days she's mostly full of gin, and you couldn't look for sympathy in a gin bottle, could you, now?"

As she talked she gradually regained her composure, and there was a merry twinkle in her eyes as she asked the question.

"Why, no, of course not," said Mr. Mitchel quite seriously. "But then, you know, I never take gin. Honor bright!"

He talked to her as a schoolboy might have talked to a schoolgirl, his very intonation inviting friendship and confidence, both of which she gave him readily.

"Why, I never thought of you that way. I was talking of mum!" she said. "You was in luck to find her sober today, and you'll be luckier still if she's able to meet you tomorrow. But this ain't telling you my story, is it?"

"No, it is not."

"Where'll I begin?"

"At the beginning."

"Well, then, once upon a time I was born." She began with a light laugh, which was instantly checked when Mr. Mitchel interrupted, asking:

"When and where was that?"

"The Lord only knows," she answered, "and he won't tell; leastways he's never let on to me. I've tried hard enough to find out, too, but I never could. I think mum knows a little, but she's close about it. All I could ever get out of her was, 'Your folks didn't care enough to keep you, so you needn't bother your head about them.'"

"So you have never known your father or your mother?"

"No; never a hide nor hair of either one did I see. So we may as well skip that, I reckon, and come down to what I do know about. The first I remember was when I was 6 years old."

"What happened then?"

"I went on the stage."

"On the stage at 6 years?"

"Yes. I played Little Eva in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' There was a fellow seen me on the street one day by our house—that is, mum's house, you know. I lived with her ever since I could remember. Well, he took a fancy to me, and he found mum, and ... offered her $10 a week to let me go with a company he had. You can bet mum jumped at the chance. So the man got me, and we went all over the country. Everybody was good to me, the men and the women. But I'm sorry now I ever started in the stage business, at least so young."

"Why?"

"Well, I can't exactly complain, but then, you see, it made me old while I was still little. You might almost say I never was a child at all, just a baby for a few years and then a woman. Do you understand what I mean?"

"Only too well, I fear. Go on."

"Well, I did the Eva business off and on for four seasons. One of the actors taught me to sing and dance, and when he left the company he offered mum more money for me, so I went with him a couple of seasons. We used to do a sketch together. He played the part of a blind Irishman, and I was his little girl, and he used to find his way home by hearing me sing, and a lot more like that. Then I got to be 12 years old, and I branched out for myself."

"Branched out for yourself? What do you mean?"

"Well, you see, I found out about things, and I caught on that mum was getting $15 a week for me when the man I was with got $40, 'cause, you see, I was a sort of a genius. Honor bright I was. Don't you believe it?"

"Indeed, I do," said Mr. Mitchel heartily.

"You'd better say so!" she continued, with a grave shake of her head, which once more made her appear extremely youthful. "If you didn't, I might shock the people in the car by cutting a pigeon wing for you. Well, I was what they call an instantaneous success. I went about it in a big way, I tell you. I just marched into one of the up town agents, and I got into a talk with him and told him my scheme. I offered him 25 per cent to look out for me, and he made the bargain with me. He got out those beautiful lithographs of me. You've seen them?"

"Yes. Was it he who called you 'The Lily of the Valley?'"

"No. That was my own idea. You see, I used to be 'Little Lilian' when I played Eva, but now I was going to be a star I wanted my full name. Lilian Vale sounded kind of tame, and first off I thought I'd just put an accent on the 'e' and call it Vallee. Then it struck me all of a sudden like, and I wrote it down, 'Miss Lilian Vale—The Lily of the Valley.' That was, you see, I got in the Lily and the Vallee, only in a prettier way."

"This was when you were 12, you say?"

"Yes. My! Don't that seem ages ago? But it ain't. I'm only past 16 now. Well, as I said, I made a hit from the jump, and pretty soon I was getting my $30 a week in the Bowery, and more when I went on the road. That wasn't bad, was it?"

"Not at all. But now tell me when you first met your husband."

"Oh! You want to know most about that? Well, now that I'm started I may as well give you the whole thing. I met him the second season I was a star. I was singing in the Bowery, one of those places where they let the audience drink in the theater. There was a box that opened on the stage, and one night a young man in that box threw me some flowers. I picked them up, and without thinking I threw him a kiss. That began it."

Alas, how many of life's tragedies begin with a kiss!

"He came behind," she continued, "and spoke to me. The next night he came again, and he brought me candy, and I let him walk home with me. After that we got to be great friends, and then—then I got to love him. Do you know, I loved him so it made my head ache to think about it, because I always thought I wasn't good enough for him. That was when he wasn't with me. But then he'd come again and be nice to me and bring me flowers and candy, and he'd kiss me, and then I'd be happy again."

"Poor child!" muttered Mr. Mitchel.

"What did you say?" asked Lilian.

"Nothing, nothing!" hastily replied Mr. Mitchel.

"Oh! I thought you spoke." Then she went on: "You see, he was very good to me those days. Then the summer came, and he took me to picnics and excursions, and we had a good time together. He always called me his little sweetheart and told me how much he loved me. One day I asked him something. I didn't mean to, but it just slipped out. My heart was so full of it that it just spilled over, like. He was talking about loving me, and he kissed me. Then I asked him, 'Are you going to marry me some day?' He looked at me a minute, and then he said, 'Do you think you love me enough for that?' I answered that very quick. 'It isn't a question about my love,' I said. 'The question is, Do you love me enough? I'd lie down in the dirt and let you walk over me.' 'Well, then,' said he, 'you can be happy, for I mean to marry you some day.'"

"I want you to tell me when your baby was born."

She paused here for a moment and then added, with a sad cadence in her voice:

"That was when I was 14, and I've never been real happy since that day."

"So! He accepted your love and gave you a promise in return?" asked Mr. Mitchel. "That was all?"

"That was all, but he has often repeated the promise, and I still believe he'll keep his word some day."

"Now, then," said Mr. Mitchel, speaking softly, "I want you to tell me when your baby was born!"

It was cruel to take her thus by surprise, but Mr. Mitchel thought himself justified, even though he was unwilling to give her pain. She looked up at him, with horror depicted upon her countenance, and was obliged to put her hand over her mouth to suppress the cry that sprang to her lips.

"What do you mean?" she gasped.

"Just what I said. When was your baby born?"

"But—but—I have no baby!" she blurted out desperately.

"Oh, but you have!" persisted Mr. Mitchel.

Then he saw the girl in a new aspect. A different side of her character was revealed to him. She turned upon him defiantly and exclaimed:

"So that's your game, is it? You think you are smart, don't you? But you can't play tricks on me. If you've found a baby, you'll have a hard time trying to prove it's mine. I tell you I haven't any."

"Suppose that the infant of which I am speaking was, abandoned by its parents?"

"What of it? That happens every day in the year. What does that prove?"

"But suppose it was found in a graveyard?"

"In a graveyard?" she repeated, and her eyes opened wide in astonishment.

"Yes, in a graveyard. A strange place for a baby, is it not?"

"Well, I should say so. How did it get there?"

"Let me tell you the story. This baby was found in a graveyard without any clothes on—not any at all, you understand?"

"The poor little dear!" she said softly.

"It had been crawling among the tombstones for several days when it was discovered."

"But how did it get there?"

"Ah, that is the question. We know that it was placed there at night by a man. We think that the man was the child's father."

"Impossible! No man could be such a monster. Somebody stole that baby, I'll bet, and then didn't know what to do with it."

"No. In that case he would have left it where it would be found. This man wished the child to die. That is why I say it was the father who wished to get rid of the child."

"But why should a father wish to kill his own child?"

"Perhaps because he had not married the mother."

She shuddered and remained silent. The words evidently aroused unpleasant thoughts, yet her manner throughout had been such that Mr. Mitchel was assured in his own mind that at least she had no guilty knowledge of the abandonment of the infant. And, this being true, it greatly complicated the case, for if she were innocent in that respect how could she have consented so readily to the disappearance of her child? This almost led him to believe that she had spoken the truth and that, after all, he might have been mistaken in connecting her with the case. But just then she noticed that he held a handkerchief in his hand and asked:

"Why, isn't that mine?"

"Is it?" asked Mr. Mitchel, handing it to her.

"Why, yes," said she. "See, here is my mark in the corner. I mark all my things with a lily of the valley."

This decided Mr. Mitchel. He would make a supreme test, especially as they were approaching a station where, if they should descend to the street, he would have but a few steps to go in order to carry out his plan.

"Oh, by the way," said he, "I would like to get out here. Will you come with me? I will not detain you more than a few moments, and then we will resume our conversation. I wish before we part to explain to you why I thought you were a mother."

She consented to go with him, and together they walked as far as the building wherein are the rooms of the Metropolitan Foundling society. It so happened that as they went in Colonel Payton was just coming out. He stopped to speak to Mr. Mitchel, but kept his eyes on Lilian, who modestly withdrew and stood aside.

"Well, Mitchel," said the colonel, "how do you prosper with your fine notions about justice, eh? Found any one to agree with you yet?"

"I have not been looking for an advocate of my views," said Mr. Mitchel. "I have been 'slumming,' colonel."

"Slumming, eh? I hope you haven't a very sharp nose. But, I say, you did not pick that up in the slums?" he added as he cast an admiring glance at Lilian.

"That is exactly where I found her," said Mr. Mitchel. "I see you are not too old to notice a pretty face."

"Too old? Well, I should say not, sir! But what you tell me seems marvelous. Found her in the slums, eh? Well, well! What a pretty flower to be growing among weeds!"

"True, colonel, but then, you know, the wind may waft the seed from the choicest blossom into the foulest soil, and yet these seeds may take root and grow, and blossoms may come again."

"No doubt. But it's a very careless gardener who allows good seeds to blow away."

"True. And what shall we say of the gardener who willfully casts his choicest seeds to the winds?"

"Such a man would be an ass—or worse."

"Or worse," agreed Mr. Mitchel. "Well added, colonel—or worse! Much worse in this case."

"In this case? What do you mean?"

"I mean that this is the blossom from a seed castaway by the gardener who is worse than an ass, as you have put it."

"Don't talk to me in riddles, man," said the colonel testily. "Speak plainly."

"I will do so. She is a little Bowery singer, the daughter of unknown parents, who cast her adrift when an infant."

"A foundling?"

"Probably; reared in the tenements of the east side."

"You don't say so? Isn't it awful, the amount of depravity that exists in this world? Isn't it marvelous that a parent would abandon his own flesh and blood?"

"I can find no excuse for such a course," said Mr. Mitchel, "though there might be some palliation."

"Excuse—palliation! Rubbish! You don't know what you are saying."

"Listen to me, colonel. Here is a girl, herself abandoned by her parents. Let us suppose a case, one that is far from improbable. She has this heritage—what we may call an atrophied bump of philoprogenitiveness. She is reared in that maelstrom of vice and crime, the great east side. But to return to our simile. How would you expect this tender flower, this hothouse plant, to thrive in that environment and retain its purity and fragrance? It grows among weeds and becomes tainted with the odor of the rank blossoms about it. Soon a child is born, a child whose father falls to acknowledge it. Suppose that the mother, finding it a burden, should abandon the child. Is the fault entirely hers, or must the responsibility be shared by those from whom she inherited the lack of motherly love?"

"Look here, Mr. Mitchel, you must go elsewhere with your psychological or physiological problem, whichever this is. I have no time for speculations of that nature. I am too practical. But I hope this girl's story is not"—

"Oh, I am only giving you a hypothetical case," hastily interjected Mr. Mitchel. "But I say, colonel, you can do me a favor. Will you?"

"What is it?"

"I wish to take this young woman up stairs and let her see that baby found in the graveyard. I have a fancy that she may be able to identify it."

"Ha! You haven't forgotten that case, eh? Certainly. I'll go up with you. I am interested in the matter. We would like to get a clew."

He led the way, and Mr. Mitchel went over to Lilian, and, taking her arm, they followed. As they passed through the door of the room above Mr. Mitchel handed Lilian a chair and asked her to wait, placing her so that she could not see around the corner of the L shaped apartment and suspect what was about to happen.

The matron, being summoned, brought in the infant, wrapped in a shawl, and tenderly placed it in Mr. Mitchel's arms. He motioned to her and the colonel to remain behind, and, stepping gently, he approached the chair where he had left Lilian. Touching her on the arm, he said:

"I told you in the car the story of an infant that was found in the graveyard. Do you remember?"

"Yes," said she wonderingly, her eyes intent upon the bundle in Mr. Mitchel's arms. He drew down the shawl, exposing the face to view, and said:

"This is the child. Look closely! Have you ever seen it before?"

She gazed at it, at first with mere curiosity. Then she bent eagerly forward and looked more intently. Then the little one opened its eyes and looked into her face. Thus the two stared at each other for an instant, and then the baby stretched out its arms and cooed softly:

"Mum, mum!"

With a loud cry Lilian grasped the child and, straining it to her breast, exclaimed aloud:

"My baby! My God, it is my baby!"

CHAPTER XV.

PERDITA.

Colonel Payton observed this scene in great surprise, while Mr. Mitchel only smiled, the denouement of his experiment being what he had expected. Lilian sat in the chair and crooned over her baby, apparently oblivious of those who stood near her.

"When you brought this girl here, did you think she was the baby's mother?" asked Colonel Payton.

"I thought so," said Mr. Mitchel, "but I was not sure. She denied it. Therefore I brought the mother and child together, relying upon the instincts of nature to reveal the truth. There is yet much to be explained, however."

"Much to be explained!" cried the colonel. "I should say so. She will have to explain why she abandoned the child, and she must explain it before a jury too."

"Before a jury? What do you mean?"

"I mean that I will have her detained here until the authorities are informed of what has taken place. Then she must go to prison. I have no doubt that with your assistance she will be indicted by the grand jury."

"Oh, indeed! But you will not have my assistance."

"You mean you will not testify against her. Well, well! You are a poor citizen. You hesitate to do your duty, deterred by a pretty face. If all men were like you, crime would go unpunished."

"You are quite correct, colonel. If all men shared my views, the punishment of crime would be abolished."

"Bah! It makes me sick to hear a man of your brains indulge in such mawkish sentimentality. You allow your senses to be led astray by a woman's pretty face. This woman has committed a crime, and she must suffer the consequences. You are new at this sort of thing, but I am an old hand. I know my duty."

"And you think it is your duty to punish this child?"

"Why, no—not the child, but the mother." The colonel did not quite comprehend Mr. Mitchel's meaning. The latter therefore added:

"Ah, but the mother is herself a child!"

"Oh! I see what you mean. But youth is no excuse in a case of this kind."

"Then you are determined to have her punished?"

"It is my duty to see that the law is carried out."

"But why?"

"Because she has committed a crime."

"What evidence have you of that?"

"Why, did she not admit that the child is hers?"

"Yes, but that does not prove that she abandoned it."

"Why, who else could have done it?"

"Why not the father? Fathers have done such things, have they not? Did you never hear of such a case?"

The subject evidently was distasteful to the colonel, and, besides, it was ever his habit when he found himself worsted in an argument to bring the conversation to an abrupt close, as he endeavored to do now.

"That's most unlikely," said he. "Anyway I leave the proof to the district attorney. It is none of my business."

"You are mistaken. It is exactly your business to learn the truth before you blast this young girl's future by bringing such a charge against her. It will do no harm to question her. Will you listen to her replies while I talk with her?"

"Oh, I haven't a doubt that the lies will roll off her glib tongue faster than we could write them down! But you are determined to have your own way, I suppose, so fire away. You're a crank, Mitchel; that's what you are, a crank."

Mr. Mitchel approached Lilian, who was still busy playing with her baby and talking in a low tone with the matron, who sympathized with the pretty young mother. Touching her gently on the shoulder to attract her attention, he said:

"So it is your baby after all?"

"Oh, yes! I am so surprised. How did she get here?"

"Did I not tell you? She was found crawling among the tombstones in an old graveyard down town."

"You mean that was a real story you told me? And it was my baby? I don't understand it all. What does it mean?"

She gazed at him appealingly, perplexed beyond measure, and Mr. Mitchel felt assured of her sincerity, but the colonel sneered and said:

"You stated that she is an actress, did you not? She plays her part very well. Quite an innocent, is she not?"

Mr. Mitchel did not seem to notice the cruel speech, but again addressed Lilian.

"Yes, it was all true, as I told you the story. You remember, you asked me who could have placed the child there."

"Yes, and you said you suspected the father. But, if you were talking about my baby, then you are wrong. Matthew never would have done such a thing, never, never, never!"

"You mean Matthew Crane?"

"Yes; but you said you know him. Why do you call him that?"

"You mean I ought to call him Jim," said Mr. Mitchel. "Preacher Jim?"

"Why, no. Preacher Jim is not my—my husband. How could you think that?"

It was now Mr. Mitchel's turn to be bewildered. When she had told him that her name was Mrs. Matthew Crane, he had felt satisfied that it was the criminal of whom she spoke. Now it dawned upon him that he had been under some misapprehension, but he did not yet see wherein he had been in error. He hastened to lead her on now, lest her own suspicions might be aroused and she should thereafter refuse to make further disclosures.

"I thought you told me so. Then Matthew Crane is not your husband's real name?"

"Why, no! If you know him, you ought to know that. His name is Matthew Morton."

"Matthew Morton," thought Mr. Mitchel, quickly grasping the truth.

"She plays her part well. Quite an innocent, is she not?"

"It was Matthew Mora, alias Matthew Morton, who was the father of this waif. How very strange that what had at first seemed a totally different affair should now prove to be connected in so important a manner with the case which Mr. Barnes was investigating!"

"Of course, of course!" said he aloud. "It was to you, then, that he sent the note yesterday morning when you left the house in Essex street in a carriage?"

That he should have this knowledge seemed to reassure the girl, for she now spoke to him more freely.

"Why, yes," said she. "Matthew wrote me that I must leave the house and go to a boarding house in Tenth street, and he told me to call myself Mrs. Crane till I heard from him again. That's why I gave you that name."

This seemed very significant to Mr. Mitchel. Did Matthew Mora know that Preacher Jim's true name was Matthew Crane, and did he instruct Lilian to assume that name as a means of throwing detectives upon a false scent in case they should track the girl to her new abode? It began to look as though Mr. Barnes' estimate of the man was correct. But the main point at present was to learn what part he had played in the removal of the child from its mother and in its subsequent abandonment. Mr. Mitchel dismissed all idea of collusion on the part of the girl.

"You say your husband did not place your baby in the graveyard. How do you know this?"

"I suppose I might as well tell you the whole truth. Well, one night we were to a ball at Apollo hall when who should turn up but an old gent, who walked straight to where we were dancing. He grabs me by the arm and squeezed me so hard I screamed. Then he threw me one side, and, grabbing Matthew, he says, 'I want you to come out of this.' Matthew never said a word, but went with him. They went down to the saloon, and they had high words together, but after awhile Matthew came up again and tried to make out as if nothing was wrong. But I wouldn't have it, so finally he told me the old man was his father; that he was on to us and was in an ugly humor. I got scared at that and began to cry, but Matthew told me there was nothing to cry about. There was nothing the old man could do to me anyway, whatever he might do to him. Then all of a sudden Matthew turned white like, as though he had a sudden idea, and he says to me: 'You wait for me here. I'll be back.' Then he rushed off. He was gone a long time and only got back as the ball was breaking up, and he took me home. When we got there, baby was gone. I was frightened, but Matthew explained everything to me. 'I got an idea at the ball,' said he, 'that the gov'nur might have found out where we were living. If he had come here and seen the baby, it would have been all up with me. He would have disinherited me, sure. So I rushed round here, and there was the little cherub in his crib. But I know my gov'nur, and I ain't taking chances. So I've taken baby to a nurse I know up town, and she'll be all right till this blows over.' 'Till this blows over,' says I. 'You ain't never going to keep baby from me for a long time?' 'Oh, no,' says he, 'only till the old gent gets off his high horse. That won't be more'n a week. But it's best for you not to see baby for awhile. You might be watched. The old man is full of that sort of thing. If I find it out, I may have to move you out of this in a hurry. So be ready any time you get word to change boarding houses in a jiffy.' Then he kissed me and went off. I haven't seen him since, but that's why I wasn't surprised when I got the note yesterday morning."

"Where did this nurse live? Did your husband tell you?"

"No. He said if he didn't tell me it would be safer, as nobody could get it out of me. So, don't you see, he was so particular about baby's safety he never would have harmed her."

Mr. Mitchel looked down at her as she stooped over and buried her face in the infant's clothing and pitied her as he noted her endurance faith in her lover. This talk about the nurse was so transparent, and yet it had served to satisfy the trusting woman because she loved the man who had thus basely deceived her.

"About what time did the old man come to the ball and quarrel with your husband?" inquired Mr. Mitchel.

"Somewhere about 11 o'clock. I should say. It was long before supper, and that was 12."

"And what time was it when your husband returned to take you home?"

"It was about half past 3."

"What did I tell you?" interrupted Colonel Payton. "Do you hear? She is trying to show now that the man had possession of the child and took it away from her house about the time when it was placed in the graveyard. That is the way she hopes to shield herself. Oh, I tell you, women are tricky!"

"What do you mean? Who are you?" asked Lilian, rising and facing him. "When you say that I am trying to prove that my husband took our baby to that graveyard, you tell a lie. I say he did not do it. He would not, he could not, do such a thing."

"No; it was you who did it!" cried the colonel, losing his temper.

"That is another lie!" exclaimed Lilian, but more calmly.

"Look here, my good woman," said the colonel. "Keep a civil tongue in your head, or it will be all the worse for you." Then, turning to Mr. Mitchel, he added: "I say, Mitchel, this farce has gone on long enough. I will send for an officer and have this woman taken to the station house."

"No, no! Stop, colonel!" cried Mr. Mitchel, grasping his arm. "I will take her to my own home, and I will be responsible for her appearance when you have found proof of your charges. Will that be satisfactory?"

"Oh, I suppose so!" growled the colonel. "Here, matron, take the baby from her."

"Take my baby from me!" exclaimed Lilian. "No, no! You shall not do that! I have found her again, and we shall not be separated."

"You don't suppose I am going to let you take the child away, do you?" sneered the colonel.

"Then I'll stay here, too," said Lilian firmly, hugging the baby closer to her breast.

Mr. Mitchel took the colonel aside.

"Now, Colonel Payton," said he, "you must be reasonable in this matter. I have good reasons for believing that this girl is the victim of a treacherous man who has deceived her. The best course, it seems to me, will be to detain her in the care of your society until our evidence is complete. If you will do this and for a couple of days will hold in abeyance your formal communication to the authorities, I will promise you decisive news at the end of that time. Will you do this?"

"Oh, I suppose I must humor you!" said the colonel, unwillingly consenting. "But it's irregular, and if anything should go wrong you must bear the consequences."

"I assume all responsibility," said Mr. Mitchel.

"Then I'll give the necessary orders to the matron," said the colonel, walking off.

Mr. Mitchel went to Lilian and spoke to her gently, advising her to remain in the building with her baby, to make no effort to get away and to trust to him to do his utmost in her behalf. He promised to see her again soon, and he went away, satisfied that he had made the best arrangement possible under the peculiar circumstances.

Leaving the building, he crossed over to Fifth avenue and walked rapidly up that thoroughfare. He walked because he wished to reflect. He found the problem which engaged his mind assuming a more complicated form than ever. He could readily see how the knowledge which now was his would have more than convinced Mr. Barnes of the correctness of his suspicions against young Mora. The detective would have argued that the man who had quarreled with his father and had abandoned his own child would scarcely have hesitated to kill his father under the fear of being disinherited. But for the present Mr. Mitchel dismissed that side of the subject from his thoughts. The supposition that Mora was the murderer left much to be explained in connection with the mysterious killing of Slippery Sam and the finding of the will in the young crook's pocket. Besides, he could not reconcile Mora's guilt with certain theories of his own which he was not yet ready to abandon. Therefore, despite the evidence which seemed to accumulate against the dead man's son, Mr. Mitchel considered the case still unproved.

(To be concluded.)

Washington Star: Thomas B. Reed cannot resist the temptation to come over to Washington once in a while and indulge in a few sardonic smiles.

300,000 ACRES OF LAND

And if Spooner Bill Passes House, Wisconsin Will Have More.

228 PERSONS EMPLOYED IN CAPITOL,

But C. M. Foresman Is the Veteran—Thirty-Nine Years' Service—Some 500 Districts That Borrow Money of Land Office for New School Buildings—The Priceless Record of 13,000,000 Acres of Land—A Civil War Loan of $1,563,700—How Lumbermen Got Rich.

Madison, March 27.—The veteran of the capitol force of the 228 persons employed under the big white dome is Mr. C. M. Foresman. It will be thirty-nine years in June since he went to work in the land office. He began in 1861 and has served under all the governors since that time, fourteen of them. In the Peck administration he was retired for a time on the Marcy theory, but his knowledge of how Wisconsin has disposed of its 8,000,000 acres of land was so valuable that he was called back.

Spooner Working for More Lands.

At present the holding of state lands are reduced to about 300,000 acres, but there are hopes of adding to these an even greater amount of government land under the bill which Senator Spooner has already secured passage for in the senate. The United States government still owns between 400,000 and 500,000 acres of land in Wisconsin. The claim is for indemnity. In the beginning the federal government gave the state every section No. 16 of each government township (six miles square) for school purposes. But some of these sections were marred by swamps, lakes or meandering rivers. Under the law of 1855 indemnity was granted, not in cash but in other lands of the federal government. Up to 1857 the government made this indemnity and so the precedent favors us. But there is some opposition to doing it again. There are three federal land offices in this state, at Wausau, at Ashland and at Eau Claire. If Uncle Sam should practically go out of the land business in Wisconsin these offices would be closed up. Hence the officials of these offices do not like the bill and some of the lumbermen are not enthusiastic over it.

The Men Who Handle the Business.

The land interests of the state are in the hands of three men, as commissioners: The secretary of state, Mr. Frochlich; the state treasurer, Mr. Davidson; and the attorney general, Mr. Hicks. Under these is an office staff, Colonel C. E. Morley being the chief clerk and B. J. Castle, his assistant. The genial Colonel Morley is one of the Vernon county Old Guard, long identified with public affairs. Mr. Castle practiced law and edited a newspaper in Black River Falls for many years, and is one of the few "spellbinders" of campaign times who is a student of public questions. Before he talked on free silver he locked himself up with his books for three months. He has locked horns in joint debate with the best men from the east sent out to devour the west, and is a clear-cut thinker and a man of positive convictions. Mr. Castle was in the land office from 1882 to 1890 inclusive, and came back with the second Scofield administration, being needed by reason of his experience.

The records of this department cover fifty years, indeed, from the foundation of the state. Here are to be found the origin to titles of 13,000,000 acres of land—swamp lands, educational, railroad, military road, Sturgeon Bay canal grants; the grant of land that built the capitol, and others. The source of lands; what became of them; what became of the revenue, here is the full record.

There is a great iron vault room in the main office and another vault in the cellar, and here are kept the abstracts, the field notes, the descriptions, the transfers, every transaction noted in detail.

When a New School House Is Needed.

For years the state has been selling its lands, and these receipts together with incidental income, interest and the like make a great fund of something like $3,000,000. What is done with this? Is it permanently invested in securities and the interest only used? No; it is loaned out for educational uses. There are in the state 3520 townships. Some of these have one school district and some ten. There are 3,500 school districts in the state, and when one wishes to build a school house, perhaps a new district being formed, the citizens may do one of two things: They may raise the amount outright by district taxation, or they may borrow the money. They can borrow of a local bank, but by borrowing of the land commissioners (this money derived from the sale of lands) they get it at 3½ per cent interest. Some 500 school districts now have accounts with this school fund. They borrow from $140 to $10,000, the limit for school districts, the average being perhaps $1,000. City boards of education may borrow larger amounts. For civil war expenditure the state government borrowed of this fund $1,563,700. It has never been paid and never will be. The fund, however, receives interest from the state. Eau Claire county is just about borrowing $75,000 for a county insane asylum.

The school districts repay the money in annual installments in periods of from two to twelve years, the limit being fifteen years. The date of payment of interest and the annual part of the principal is Feb. 1 each year. Most of the applications for loans come in after the annual meetings in July. The system is such that the land department has never lost a dollar in bad debts. It cannot, because the payment is made a part of the local taxation.

A further function of the land department is to refund existing indebtedness at a lower rate of interest. The city of Madison recently did this, a Chicago banking house, however, taking the new loan. Negotiation was opened with the land office, but there was some question raised owing to the long term of payment.

Frequent Scene at the Cross Roads.

When the farmers of a country district wish to borrow money to build a school house they may do it all by correspondence. A complete set of blanks is sent to the district. Not more than 5 per cent of the assessed value of the real property (not the personal) of the district may be borrowed. This realty varies from $6,000 in the smallest district to, say, $100,000. The school district meets on the call of not less than five citizens, six days' notice being given in writing by posting four notices in public places, one on the school house door; and by personal notice on not less than three-fourths of the citizens, as to the object of the meeting, with six days' notice. If the farmers approve of borrowing the money, they say so by ballot. At the same time they levy a tax on the district to pay the principal and interest. The application is forwarded to the commissioners; and, if regular, loan papers are filed with the secretary of state. Each year that official notifies the county clerk, and he in turn notifies the clerk of the town; the installment of principle and interest is collected from the district along with other taxes and thus the money loaned to build the school house eventually gets back into the school fund. The school house is built, the debt is paid, and the money is ready to be loaned to some other district.

Paying Interest After Thirty Years.

In addition to the something like 1,000,000 acres which come to the state by getting every section No. 16, the government added 500,000 acres for school uses, and the university lands and agricultural tract and other additions have enriched the state's holdings. Of course, these lands have been largely sold off during the intervening years. At this time some are still being sold on contract to settlers who pay about one-fourth down and enjoy almost an indefinite time to pay the balance, provided they keep up interest to the state and pay taxes. Some of those settlers, after thirty years, are still paying interest to the state. As, however, the constitutional rate is 7 per cent, most of them who have not paid for their farms in full have borrowed the money elsewhere at a lower rate and wound up business with the state. If the settler does not keep up his interest payments the land is sold as forfeit by the state, but the settler has six months after that time to redeem his property if he can pay the charges.

Thad Pound's State Park Dream.

The last legislature took out of the market all of the state lands except what is known as the state park in Iron and Vilas counties. Up there were some 58,000 acres, valued at $346,000. Congressman Thad Pound had a splendid idea of adding to this federal land in those counties for a state park, where forestry could be cultivated, where the deer could bound unmolested and the trout beat the shimmering pool into a frenzy with his little tail. But this really noble plan fell through. Since the last legislature some of this land has been sold for $93,000 to lumbermen and persons who would pitch a restful tent, bearing the inscription: "No Improvin' Conversashun Alowed Hear." There are lands still for sale in these counties, and you can get a book of description from the land department with notes as to the timber it bears, the nature of soil and the price. One tract of forty acres is appraised at $100—$2.50 an acre. Another forty is listed at $530, and still another for $1,160. This means that there is pine on such a choice tract.

When Millions Came.

In the early days these millions of acres of choice pine lands were on the market. Any one could buy them, often for $1.25 an acre. As a matter of fact here was the origin of a number of the millionaire estates and fortunes which give rise to so much envy on the part of good people and to so much political success. The records show that the great bulk of this pine land (some of the quarters lately yielding $7,000 and $8,000) went to a surprisingly few individuals. In this was nothing dishonest. They were on the ground and they had the ready money. The state, however, was, of course, very remiss. The university was especially sadly robbed of what might now be a princely inheritance. Its lands were sold for a song. The humiliating part is that to a considerable extent they were sold to Cornell university, in the effete but shrewd east; and that big school is now rolling in the wealth that President Adams might have to build schools of commerce, medical colleges and the college of poetry, which Professor Henry has set his heart upon.

How To Be a Pioneer and "Grow Up."

If one wishes to buy Uncle Sam's land in Wisconsin he usually takes it out under the homestead act, pays his fees, which are something less than $15, and by living on the land and making the necessary improvements he gets title in five years. He secures from one of the three federal land officers a diagram of the vacant lands in the township where he would live. Then he visits the spot with a surveyor who runs out the lines; he builds his cabin and clears out the underbrush, or, perhaps cuts the trees on his little empire, and is happy. At least, he may be if he is content with small things.

As a matter of fact clearing land in northern Wisconsin means oftimes a lifetime of hard work and is said to bend the back and whiten the hair of many a man who undertakes it. However, his children have a cleared farm to show for his enterprise.

Only $600,000 in Lands Left.

A recent annual report indicates that the unsold lands (and hence unproductive to the state) are worth about half a million dollars. In other words, this orange is about sucked dry.

The following table shows the aggregate sales of land during the fiscal term ending Sept. 30, 1898:

Class of lands.	No. of acres sold.	Amount paid.
School	10,054.60	$42,402.31
University	116.23	269.66
Agricultural college	717.64	479.91
Normal school	20,205.30	32,900.26
Drainage	20,299.32	31,208.29
Indemnity	2,077.24	3,483.72
Marathon county	462.15	346.61
State part et al.	9,360.19	97,689.79
	63,292.67	$211,870.55

Up to 1865 it was the practice to make loans to individuals from these funds and some $11,000 is still out on which interest is being paid.

During the year 1898 new loans of all kinds were made aggregating $576,000, of which $198,000 was to school districts; $10,000 for the new historical library; and others to boards of education and the like.

ORLANDO BURNETT.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

United States Check System Introduced in Stockholm—Sweden May Make a Demonstration—Swedish Music at Paris. Norway's Meat Imports Increase—Danish Bank at Siam—Recent Storm a Bad One.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

The riksdag has appointed Count A. F. Wachmeister minister of the department of agriculture.

Crown Prince Gustaf dined with the Belgian envoy, Dachman, Feb. 17. About 100 guests were present.

Prince Bernadotte returned to Stockholm Feb. 15, after making an extensive tour through Northern Swedon.

Professor A. E. Westholm of Vesteras has accepted the chair of English and French at the Falun "Allm-larovesk."

Seventy-four thousand crowns have been raised for the Carl XV statue, which is to be erected at the Nybroplan.

At a recent meeting of the "Musik-Akademien," the Jenny Lind stipend, was awarded the composer, Hugo Alfren.

Johannes Holmberg was run over by a passenger train from the south at Central station, dying two hours afterwards.

Madame Gabrielle Ringertz has been appointed manager of the woman's department of the Swedish pavilion at Paris. She left for Paris March 23.

Since the death of Archbishop Sundberg and Bishop Sjobring, Bishop Rungren of Karlstad is Sweden's oldest bishop. He was made bishop in 1871.

The shoe trade throughout Sweden is feeling the evil effects of over-production. Manufacturers have enormous stocks on hand and general stagnation exists.

The rumor that Prince Eugene has been engaged to Princess Thyra of Denmark has evidently emanated from some one who lacks authoritative information, says a Stockholm daily.

The Stockholm Electric Street Railway company has decided to build two new lines, connecting the northern suburbs—Danvikstull and Skanstull—with the central business portion of the city.

Professor Karl Larsen of Copenhagen delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences on "Denmark and Its People," on the evening of Feb. 27. There was a large and appreciative audience present.

Out of the 115 compositions submitted for Swedish national airs only one, "Anne den Gamle," has been approved by the judges. One of the Stockholm dailies remarks that "this artificial way of manufacturing songs will not do."

King Oscar has announced that Captain A. Wester has been granted an annuity for the present year of 5,000 crowns. Captain Wester is the well known Swedish military attache who is now on the scene of trouble in South Africa.

The United States check system has very recently been introduced in Sweden by the passing of the so-called "check system law" in the riksdag last year. The papers do not seem ready to concede the practicability of the United States check system, but business men generally are elated over the introduction of the system.

"The War Material of the Swedish Navy," is an interesting topic which Captain Schultz of the Danish navy handles very cleverly in the "Dansk Sovasen." The writer reviews briefly the history of the Swedish navy and pays it the flattering compliment of being the strongest navy at present among the smaller nations.

The committee which has in charge the presentation of Swedish music at the Paris exposition, is making arrangements for giving a grand Swedish concert at the exposition some time in June or July. The great French orchestra, consisting of 130 pieces, has been engaged for this occasion and will be directed by Kapellmeister Nordqvist. The expenses are calculated at 20,000 crowns.

From South Africa it is learned that Count Otto William S. von Holstein, a young Stockholmian, was killed in the battle of Scholz Nek near Modder river, Dec. 11. The letter announcing his death has been delayed many weeks, causing much anxiety among his relatives here. He was a son of Major Lieutenant Count Corfitz von Holstein, who was for a few years in the service of the United States army.

Sigurd, the prominent Swedish writer, is enthusiastic over Strindberg's latest production, "Crime and Crime." "It is a masterpiece," says the writer, "a conscience-paining 'Inferno,' which warrants favorable comparison to Zola's 'Therese Requin.'" It will be remembered that Sigurd has heretofore severely criticised all of Strinberg's efforts, but his latest stage production seems to have again placed him in high favor.

The Neue Freie Presse recently published a sensational article purporting to make known that Sweden, having failed to collect indemnity for the loss of a Swedish vessel in Nicaragua during the recent troubles there, intends to send one of her warships to take possession of Bluefield harbor. The matter is of course very much exaggerated, but it is nevertheless a fact that the Nicaraguans took possession of a Swedish vessel and placed its captain under arrest. The Swedish-Norwegian consul's protest against this act remained unheeded and it is possible that the Swedish government may demand an explanation.

Gothenburg.

The Danish steamer Kobenhavn was stranded off Buskar Feb. 29. The entire crew were saved.

Madame Paulina Warburg has, in memory of her husband, donated 25,000 crowns to the Gothenburg Merchants' society.

Building operations on the new circus building at Lorentzberg are progressing very rapidly. According to contract the building, which is to have a seating capacity of 2,000, will be finished this month.

Kristian Gottfrid Dahlberg, a well known merchant living at No. 21 Stora Nygatan, died very suddenly at his home in this city March 1, aged 54 years. Mr. Dahlberg was a much respected citizen of Gothenburg.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

The steamer "Viking," en route from Lofoten to Angsild, was stranded off the Tjeldsundet Feb. 28. No lives were lost.

Henrik Ibsen has not forgotten his native town, says "The Varden." This he has recently evinced by subscribing a handsome sum to the workingmen's club of that town.

Lars Paulsen recently celebrated his 103d birthday. Uncle Paulsen, as he is popularly known, lives on the old "Klypen" estate in Hadeland, and says he expects to live a good many years yet.

Ski sport this winter has been remarkably interesting. Several ski tournaments have been held and some phenomenal jumps have been made. Among prominent skimen is Dr. Fridthiof Nansen.

Liquard Digernes, the well-known Christian journalist, died at his home in this city, aged 83 years. Mr. Degernes was a most energetic worker and was very popular among the newspaper men of the capital.

Rector Horst is still unable to take up his duties at the storthing. The rector, whose eyesight is impaired, has finally decided to submit himself to an operation. It is the opinion of his physicians that an operation cannot now be avoided.

The recent snow storms along the west coast delayed ocean traffic considerably. From inland comes the report of the heaviest snowfall for years and nearly all of the towns, and especially Christiania, report much money expended for clearing the streets from snow. In the vicinity of Skien, snow has fallen to the depth of three feet and Christiansand reports the severest storm and heaviest snowfall since 1876.

The Venstre Press association held a meeting March 15, when it was decided that members of the association should, for the present, at least, join the so-called "representative komite" for the proposed Norwegian Press association, provided such an organization be perfected. The question of purchasing the "Norsk Telegrambureau" was also taken up, as well as the proposition for establishing an independent press bureau.

Norway is increasing her meat imports every year. From America come the largest cargoes of meat and pork. The following statistics will show only as far as Christiania is concerned, how large Norway's meat imports are: Christiania's meat and pork imports from America in 1899 were not less than 2,130,000 kilograms; from Denmark, 577,000 kilograms; from England, 151,000 kilograms; from Iceland, 96,500 kilograms, and from Germany 35,000 kilograms.

Bergen.

The Bergen Insurance Society celebrated its 55th anniversary March 1.

Judging from the reports of prominent building contractors, building operations will be exceedingly lively in Bergen this spring.

Johan Julius Astrand, for many years the director-in-chief of the Bergen observatory, is dead, aged 81 years. The deceased was a native of Gothenburg, Sweden.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Dr. Ernst J. Nyrop, the oldest physician in Denmark, passed away at his home in Nykjoling a few days ago, aged 93 years.

The last snow storm proved an expensive one to Copenhagen. It will take 150,000 crowns to cover expenses, including, of course, the hauling away of the snow.

The Timus manufactory on Vestrogade 44 was burned to the ground on Feb. 20. One hundred laborers were at work in the factory at the time but no lives were lost.

Christian Nielsen of Warde celebrated his 100th birthday at his home March 1, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. He is still enjoying splendid health.

The old and well known composer, J. P. C. Hartmann, died at his home in Copenhagen, March 10. He was born May 14, 1805, and was considered one of Denmark's greatest composers.

The Danish pavilion at the Paris exposition is now approaching completion. It will, unlike the other buildings, be finished this month and will then be in charge of Consul Rudolph Schou, who will be one of the representatives of Denmark at the exposition.

Mme. Wulff, a niece of the Danish consul in New Orleans, Thygo Sogaard, departed for Louisville, Ky., where she will reside with the Danish consul, Mr. Currie and his wife. Mme. Wulff has traveled extensively and has written some very interesting sketches of Danish folk-life.

Bank Director Heide and Professor Block arrived from Siam a few days ago, where they have spent a part of the winter. Bank Director Heide arranged to have a Danish bank established in Siam. It will be established by English capital but will be under Danish management.

LOOKING AFTER THE BEES.

How to Quiet Colonies in Cellars. Useless to "Doctor" Bees.

It is well to enter the cellar where the bees are wintering as often as once in two weeks to a month to see that everything is all right as to no mice, rats and the temperature, which should be kept as nearly as possible from 40 to 48 degrees F. A cellar in which the temperature can be kept from 43 to 45 degrees is as nearly perfect along the line of temperature as can possibly be, according to an experience of nearly 30 years with myself and others here in central New York, says G. M. Doolittle in American Bee Journal.

I have found by years of experience that if a strong colony becomes uneasy while in the top tier it may be quieted by putting it on the cellar bottom and that a small colony which is in a rear of disturbance can be caused to become as "still as death" by raising it from the bottom of the cellar to the top; also closing most of the ventilation from the hive having the small colony will cause it to become quiet, and removing the whole top from an uneasy strong colony will cause them to quiet down and cluster compactly together for the rest of the winter.

If the bees are wintering outdoors on the summer stands and they contract diarrhea, I am positive nothing can help them short of a warm day in which they can fly freely. And even this will not save them if they become very badly diseased before such a warm day comes. But if such a day occurs at about the time they become uneasy enough to break the winter cluster then they will generally come through all right, especially if they can have a chance to fly every two or three weeks thereafter.

I have tried all sorts of plans to cure colonies having bee diarrhea that were on the summer stand, but in the spring I could not see that such colonies were any better than others which had the disease equally bad, but were left entirely alone, as death generally was the fate of all. I have tried a change of food, but in none of these trials could I feel sure that the colonies were any better off than were the diseased ones which were left entirely without any "doctoring."

Bees, to be perfectly healthy when wintered on the summer stands, should have a chance to fly as often as once in every four weeks, but they will usually be in good order if they have no chance to fly from Nov. 15 to Feb. 1. But if this time is lengthened from Oct. 22 to April 7, as we once had it here, very few colonies will be alive at the end of the last named date. This year I had bees alive in 15 hives out of 93 wintered outside on the first day of May, but there were not enough bees in the 15 hives to make three good colonies. But that very same year I put out of the cellar, on May 5-7, 52 good, strong colonies out of 54 put in the 1st of the previous November.

Feeding Colonies In Box Hives In Winter.

In regard to colonies that are in box hives and need feeding Dr. C. C. Miller advises in The Bee Journal: At this time of year you must not think of feeding liquid at all. Take your box hives into the cellar and turn them upside down—don't be afraid of making them dizzy—and lay chunks of comb honey on the brood combs.

If you haven't comb honey, make cakes of sugar candy an inch or so thick. Heat water and put into it about three times as much sugar, either by weight or measure. Set it on the top of the stove and not in the fire, and be exceedingly careful not to burn it, for burnt candy is poison to bees in winter. Try it from time to time, and when a little of it dropped in water breaks like a pipestem take it off. When it begins to harden around the edges, stir it well till it is so thick it will just flow and pour it into greased dishes. If you can get some good extracted honey, you may prefer to make a different candy. Heat the honey till it is very thin, but don't boil it. Take from the stove and stir into it all the pulverized sugar it will take; then knead it and put in more sugar till it becomes a stiff dough.

After giving your bees the honey or the candy let them remain in the cellar, the hives upside down and uncovered, until it is warm enough to put them out in the spring.

Good Kinds of Cabbage.

To gardeners about to sow seed in the hotbed for early cabbages American Cultivator says that it has never found any more reliable variety for making a solid head than a good strain of the Winningstadt. Its pointed or conical shape allows close planting, which is important when sales are made by count instead of weight, and is very uniform in size and as solid as a cannon ball if well grown. It also thrives well upon a light or even a sandy loam, which can be worked early and upon which later and larger cabbages would not give satisfactory results. The Early Jersey Wakefield is of a similar type, but not so pointed, and likes rather stronger soil. Those who sow seed in the fall and winter the plants in cold frames rather prefer this for its hardiness.

A Wrinkle In Ditching.

A new wrinkle about so simple a matter as shoveling dirt into a ditch is, according to American Agriculturist, to turn the shovel over, having a man on one side of the ditch to push the shovel by means of a pole fastened by a wire to the base of the shovel handle. An old ditcher who got up this idea finds it a great help, especially where the soil is heavy. He says that two men working in this way will accomplish as much as three men working with shovels in the ordinary manner.

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